THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 12.

Anthony Trollope on Reconstruction—John Bright in Ireland—The Spanish Revolution.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival at New York of the steamer Germania, we have European dates to July 10.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship Java, we have still later dates to July 12.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Mercantile Marine.

According to a Parliamentary return published, it appears that the total number of sailing and steam vessels registered in the ports of the United Kingdom, its dependencies, and colonies, in 1867, was 40,684, having an aggregate burden of 7,205,318 tons. There were 900 timber and 357 iron vessels registered in the United Kingdom as new ships in 1867. Of the number belonging to the United Kingdom that were wrecked in 1867, there were 800 sailing and 42 steam vessels, representing an aggregate of 213,084 tons.

Trollope on the Rampage—His Views on "Reconstruction."

Anthony Trollope, who has fortunately left our shores, is as bad a scold as was his mother before him. He contributed the following brilliant effusion to the *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 11:—

The upshot is that the framing of the State constitutions is to be given to the men who four or five years since were slaves, and who are still negroes. But it must not be supposed that these black men have really been asked to frame their constitutions, or to do anything else than vote. Their constitutions have been sent to them by post, and consist in an undertaking on the part of the State in question that all men shall hereafter vote alike. It will, therefore, go forth to the world that Alabama, Georgia, and the others have themselves declared that white men and black men shall be the same for all political purposes, and that on this basis the States have been "reconstructed" and restored to the Union. I hold that tyranny never went beyond this. It has been ordained by these victorious Northern States that in the conquered Southern States all political power given the whites shall be put into the hands of a race of men who yesterday were their slaves. For myself I am prepared to argue, if it be needed, that a negro is not fitted by his gifts and nature to exercise political power amidst a community of white men. He is so naturally subservient to the white man's greater power of mind that, when passion is over, he will always do as some white man shall instruct him. But putting aside for the present a subject which is very vast in its bearings, and in which men have and will dispute loudly, here has been made a provision for a war of races with the express object of keeping down a people, in order that that people may be debarred from all political power in the empire. Never has there been a more terrible condition imposed upon a fallen people. For an Italian to feel an Austrian over him, for a Pole to feel a Russian over him, has been bad indeed; but it has been left for the political animosity of a Republican from the North—a man who himself rejects all contact with the negro—to subject the late Southern slave-owner to dominion from the African who was yesterday his slave. The dungeon chains are knocked off the captive in order that he may be harnessed as a beast of burden to the captor's chariot. But it will not be so. There will in these Southern States be a war of races; hatred from the white man to the poor, timid, incapable, unconscious negro; suffering for both, infinite suffering for poor Sambo, who will gradually begin his appointed task of disappearing; there will be rapid death of negro children, negro want, and all the following of negro vice; but the white man who lives near him will gradually reassume his power. There will be an influx of Northern men into these States, and they will gradually become as the white men of the South. The scheme after a while will fail; but in the meantime all the hatred of a conquering and a conquered people will be maintained. Such, sir, are my ideas of "reconstruction."

Mr. Burlingame Accused of Misrepresentation.

To the Editor of the London *Times*:—Sir—The speech of Mr. Burlingame, who is accredited to foreign courts as Chinese Ambassador, at a banquet of the leading merchants of New York, demands immediate attention. He is reported to have referred to a "tyrannical policy" which "would involve not only China, but would involve you in bloody wars with each other." We are charged deliberately with enforcing a policy of that order, and we are told that hostile conflict with foreign nations will be the result. Sir, I hesitate not to say that no grosser caricature of the real facts could have been uttered. There has been no policy of tyranny on our part, nor do any grounds exist for the apprehensions which Mr. Burlingame would fain raise.

If there has been one thing that we have urged upon the Chinese rulers with unremitting persistence during the last twenty years, it has been the earnest entreaty that they would accept the proffered hand of friendship and suffer their subjects to enter into friendly relations with us; but we have urged in vain. That this description is the truth, could be amply verified, and Mr. Burlingame's misrepresentations completely refuted, by quotations from the history of our intercourse with China in the columns of your journal. I hasten to enter an emphatic protest against the attempt on the part of Mr. Burlingame to reverse our policy in China.

If Mr. Burlingame succeeds, then, sir, we shall, without a doubt, be involved in wars, though not in the direction indicated by Mr. Burlingame. I need not dwell upon the vast interests—in which we stand alone—that this country has in the pacific development of our trade in China. Those interests will be imperilled if Mr. Burlingame has his way. Before the Foreign office takes any leap in the dark let there be at once the fullest discussion of China policy in the House of Commons. And if it be too late this session for such discussion, let Lord Stanley take counsel of the British merchants interested in the trade with China before he yields to the seductions of Mr. Burlingame.

July 8. A RESIDENT OF 17 YEARS IN CHINA.

John Bright in Ireland.

While on his way to visit George Peabody Mr. John Bright was given a reception in Limerick, July 7, when he made the following remarks:—

The more I consider all things affecting the interests of Ireland the more I am convinced that the application of those just principles which are found chiefly in every other country will be found useful and effective if applied to this country. I don't know with regard to what the Mayor kindly proposes what arrangements will be best; but perhaps by a private communication with him and my friend the Dean, some arrangement may be made convenient to the citizens of Limerick, and also to my friend Mr. Peabody, owing to whose kindness I happen to be in this part of the country. I leave to a private conversation any arrangement that may be made as to what may be convenient. I must say that I am very much gratified and thankful that anybody should think it worth while, when I came here, to give me so cordial and kind a reception, and invite me to your beautiful luncheon. Among all the labors I have had in connection with political affairs in England and in the English Parliament nothing has taken more hold of my sympathies than what is called the Irish question; and if I could be permitted to do anything to assuage the animosity in this country between certain classes, and between certain classes here and the people of my country, I think I would have achieved the greatest service during my lifetime that I could render to my fellow-countrymen. Let me say, in conclusion, how much obliged I am for your kindness to-day. I feel greatly compensated for anything I have been able to say on your behalf, that you have appreciated and received me with so much distinction and kindness on this occasion. (Cheers.)

Swinburne, the Poet, in a Swoon.

On Friday afternoon, 10th instant, the occupants of the reading-room of the British Museum were startled by hearing a violent exclamation of pain, followed by a heavy fall on the floor. It was soon ascertained that Mr. Algernon Swinburne had fallen from his seat in a strong convulsive fit, and was violently struggling. He was also bleeding profusely from a wound on the head. Assistance was instantly at hand, and the sufferer was held down for a few minutes, and then removed for air to the passage outside, under the care of the superintendent of the room. Two medical men happening to be in the room, they at once proceeded to ascertain the extent of the injury, but the only wound was a slanting one on the right temple, immediately over the eye, of about an inch and a half in length, and down to the bone, from which the blood flowed freely. In about half an hour Mr. Swinburne had recovered sufficient consciousness to be placed in a cab and taken home. It appears that he was sitting at the end of the P—Q avenue, and in falling struck his head against the iron staple of the ring by which the tables are moved.

General News.

Mr. Bright had visited Mr. Peabody, and was to have been the recipient of a public *dejeuner* on Monday, July 13.

A public reception was tendered Sir Robert Napier at the Crystal Palace. At one time during the afternoon fully 25,000 persons were present.

In London, July 9, Mr. Smith, of Smith, Knight & Co., contractors, of Great George street, Westminster, applied to the Court of Bankruptcy for an order of discharge. The liabilities exceeded £499,000. No objection was offered, and the order of discharge was granted.

The *Owl* says:—"It is the present intention of her Majesty to proceed, shortly after the prorogation of Parliament, to Switzerland. It is arranged that her Majesty shall stop at Paris on her way to Lucerne, in the neighborhood of which town a suitable residence has already been secured. The Queen will travel *incognito*, and will remain in the strictest privacy during her Majesty's absence from England."

FRANCE.

Fatouma III, Queen of Mohely, at the Capital.

Paris (July 9) Cor. of London Morning Star.

The Queen of Mohely, Fatouma the Third (or thirtieth, for I am not well up in the history of that island) was received in Paris yesterday by the Comte de Cambaceres, who has property in Madagascar, and who spent several months on a visit to her cousin, King Radama. The Comte received the Queen by a few words in her native tongue, which excited extreme surprise and pleasure. She was accompanied to the Hotel du Louvre by M. Passot, *chef de bataillon* of a regiment of the line, and by her son-in-law and cook. Her Majesty speaks French fluently, and without the slightest accent. Her object in coming to Paris is to obtain the assistance of the French Government under the following circumstances:—Some years ago her husband, the King of the country, was dethroned, and, some way, killed. Queen Fatouma, however, maintained that he is yet alive, and having perhaps heard of the distant expeditions undertaken of late years by the French troops, has come to Paris to suggest the release of her imprisoned sovereign and husband as an appropriate object for a fresh one. Her Majesty wears French boots, scarlet trousers, fastened in at the ankle; a diadem of gold beneath several veils, which conceal her features; the rest of her person being entirely enveloped in a white burnous. She is extremely small, has beautiful shining hair, very white teeth, and copper-colored skin. Her first request on arriving at the Hotel du Louvre was for a bath. Her cook decapitated a fowl with a sabre which hung by his side, after which ceremony the defunct bird was handed to the cooks of the hotel to be dressed for the Queen's dinner. The maid, who looks as if she had stepped off an Etruscan vase, sleeps at the foot of her Majesty's bed. Her ears are adorned with gold ear-rings, of which there are precisely similar in the Campana Museum. Queen Fatouma's palace at Mohely differs from those we are accustomed to see, inasmuch as it has no door. The walls are scaled by ladders, and once an audience is concluded the ladders are withdrawn, and all ingress is impossible.

Proceedings of the Corps Legislatif.

In the session of the French Corps Legislatif, July 8, the Marquis de Moustier, referring to German affairs, stated that it was in the interest of peace that France had recourse to armaments, which had been, and would remain, an element of peace. If the Government had no despatches to lay on the table, it was because, in the interest of peace, it had abstained from every irritating controversy with Germany. The only despatch that had been written had been one in which the Government had explained the true nature of the interview at Salzburg. That interview concealed no warlike *arriere pensee*. If the peaceful declarations of the Government, so frequently reiterated, had not succeeded in removing all uneasiness, it was because they had been met by a perverse incredulity on the part of the opposition. On July 10 M. Ollivier called attention to the proximate meeting of the Œcumenical Council. He expressed his opinion that the State ought to throw no obstacles in the way of the publication in France of the Papal Bull convoking the Council or of the departure of the French Bishops for Rome, but he thought it advisable for the Government to abstain from taking any part in the Council. In conclusion, he argued that the Government should prepare a law for the separation of Church and State. M. Baroche, Minister of Public Worship, in reply, stated that the Government pursued a double rule of conduct—namely, the Concordat and the principles of '89. It had not yet decided anything with regard to the question whether France should be represented at the Œcumenical Council or not, and whether the decisions of the Council should be totally or partially admitted in France. With reference to the separation of Church and State, M. Baroche said it was necessary to leave time to solve this delicate question.

General News.

The *Memorial des Pyrenees* announces the death, at Pau, of Mme. Judot, whose maiden name was Jeanne Bernadotte and who was the niece of the late Charles John XIV, King of Sweden and Norway. She had attained the age of 70.

It is asserted that the concession for the privilege of laying a cable between France and America, stated to have been adjudicated on Monday last to Baron Emile D'Erlanger and Mr. Julius Reuter, by the French Government, was given in contravention of a previous concession granted by the Minister of the Interior, on the 17th of June last, to Mr. Eugene Delessert and Mr. William Blackmore.

The death is announced of M. Paulin Limayrac, editor of the *Constitutionnel*. His connection with journalism dates from 1840, when he began to write in the *Revue de Paris*. In 1843 he joined the corps of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, having charge of the literary department of the review. From 1852 to 1855, M. Limayrac directed the feuilleton of the *Presse*. He is known chiefly by his connection with the *Constitutionnel*, with which he became associated in 1856. He succeeded Dr. Veron as chief editor of that paper in 1862.

The *Figaro* mentions that, as the Court was leaving Fontainebleau on July 5, an elderly woman threw herself before the horses of the Imperial carriage, crying out, "Pardon! pardon!" The postillion had presence of mind sufficient to turn the horses aside, otherwise the supplicant would have been ridden over. She was no other than Mme. Schumacher, who had gone to the Imperial residence to implore the clemency of the Emperor for her son, condemned for attempting to kill his sister, the Marquise D'Orvault.

SPAIN.

Reported Conspiracy—Arrest of Marshal Serrano and other Noted Men.

From the Paris Temps, July 9.

Serious news has come from Spain. A military conspiracy is said to have been discovered, and the Spanish Government have arrested and imprisoned some Generals. Amongst the greatest are several well-known persons, who have acted a conspicuous part in Spanish affairs, such as Marshal Serrano (the Duke de la Torre) and General Dulce, Cordova, and Zabola. It will be recollected that for some time, especially since the death of Narvaez, a report was current in Europe that a revolutionary movement was preparing in the Peninsula, and that all parties who were opposed to the system of reaction, compression and terror inaugurated by the Duke of Valencia, and continued by his colleague and successor, Gonzales Bravo, had united for the purpose of making a last effort to upset it. About a month ago there was a premature report of a rising in Catalonia. If, as is reported, the arrested generals were in league with the extreme parties who are plotting the overthrow of Queen Isabella's throne, we may expect to hear some serious news.

From the Debats.

When men of the importance of Serrano, Dulce, and Zabula are imprisoned, we must conclude that the Government which arrested them has been in great peril; and, until some days have passed, we may believe that the danger is not wholly over. If there has been a plot, it must have been extensive. Are the Government sure that they have all the threads of the conspiracy in their hands? Is it not possible that some of the generals implicated have escaped, and that they will make one of those desperate attempts which have succeeded in upsetting thrones less tottering than that of Queen Isabella?

ROME.

Dissensions in the Papal Army.

Private letters from Rome speak in the most positive manner of the discontent and dissensions in the ranks of the motley Papal army. There are constant quarrels and fights between the different nationalities composing it. In a recent affray at the Macao barracks three men are said to have been killed and a dozen wounded. The Prince of Peace is unfortunate in his mercenaries and volunteers. Desertions are frequent, and would be much more so but for the vigilance exercised and the rewards given to those who arrest deserters. According to the Paris *Liberte*, there has been a "difficulty" between M. de Charette, the Colonel of the Pontifical Zouaves, and General Kanzler, which has resulted in the former suddenly resigning his commission and quitting the Roman States. The Colonel asked for an account of the subscriptions sent from France for the Papal Zouaves. The Minister of Arms replied that the money had been distributed to all the Pontifical troops without distinction. M. de Charette, in consequence of this explanation, sent a protest to the Pope. General Kanzler, thereupon, ordered the Colonel under arrest for forwarding the protest direct to the Holy Father. Upon being set free Colonel Charette at once threw up his command.

OUR MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

Complimentary Dinner to Reverdy Johnson at Annapolis, Md.

The banquet to Reverdy Johnson last evening at the City Hotel of Annapolis, was a most select and successful affair. The banqueting hall was beautifully decorated with American flags, and at the head of the room behind the chair of the presiding officer a large British flag was appropriately displayed, flanked at either side by the Stars and Stripes. The room was brilliantly illuminated, and music was supplied in abundance.

At the appropriate period of the festivities Colonel Joseph H. Nicholson opened the speaking by a lengthy address, during the course of which he alluded in the most complimentary terms to the guest of the evening.

Mr. Johnson in his response said:—I am gratified to believe from this warm and friendly greeting that you esteem me a brother, and my feelings tell me that I am. A native of Annapolis, where all my youthful days were passed, every face and name that you bear reminds me of the happy days that I have had in this city. In memory I recur to the joyous hours spent here. There is not a nook or corner of the city that is not as familiar to me as the alphabet. How often have I strolled with schoolmates through its streets in search of amusement. And alas! how few, if any, remain of that number.

The reflection is a melancholy one, but it is consoling to know that I felt for each the strongest attachment and had in each a friend. Here, too, I obtained my education. St. John's was my first and only school. How gladly do I remember the many hours passed upon its beautiful green, the earnest rivalry with which the boys engaged in the sports that give youth delight, and serve to impart vigor to the body and strength to the mind, to fit both for the laborious hours of study. I seem to have now before me the venerable form of President McDowell, when, with measured and stately steps, he was seen coming from his dwelling, at the foot of State House hill, to the college, and the scattering of the boys, running to their respective rooms within the honored pile, that they might be in their proper places on his arrival. I cannot, however, remember (how sad is the thought!) that any one of the hundreds of youths then in full and joyous health, or of the professors, who daily instructed us in science and inculcated upon us the happiness and duty of a virtuous life, are now among the living. It was here, too, that I first became devoted to the study of the law. When I reached the age of twelve or thirteen years every hour that I could snatch from the duties of the college I gave to an attendance upon the several courts. My father, who wished me to adopt the profession (in which you will not I am sure, think it indelicate in me to say he occupied a conspicuous and honored place), advised me to this course. And to that and his other advice am I mainly indebted for whatever success in the profession I may have attained.

Mr. Chairman, I sail in a few days for England, from the Port of Baltimore. I have selected that as the place of my departure, for, among other reasons, a desire to see as long as I can my adopted and native cities, my two loved homes. And when, in passing down our noble bay, my eyes will be turned with anxious gaze upon the spires and mountains which illustrate the religious faith and grateful patriotism of the former and upon that beautiful and commanding steeple towering so high aloft, as if its province was to keep watch and guard over this city and that cupola which crowns my St. John's, both so rich in Revolutionary and literary associations, and when they shall all fade from my view my heart will be saddened. But still, however distant I may be, home will ever be before me—home, around which all our affections gather. Home!—

Where'er I may roam—howe'er blest I may be,
My spirit instinctively turns unto thee!

And now, ladies and gentlemen, with a heart full of gratitude for the present proof of your friendship, I have but one thing more to add. It is to say—

Farewell!—a word that hath been and must be!
A sound that makes us linger—yet, farewell!

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Removal of the Navajoes—The Ute Tribe—The Troubles on the Plains.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Southern Members of Congress Opposed to an Adjournment—Fremont on the Situation.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A Congressional Caucus.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The caucus proposed for last evening by the Southern delegations was postponed until to-day on account of both Houses of Congress holding sessions. The object of the caucus has reference to affairs in the South, and particularly in relation to such necessary reconstruction legislation as shall secure the admission of the States of Virginia and Mississippi to representation in the national Legislature.

The South Opposed to Adjournment.

All the Southern members are opposed to adjournment, as they do not feel entirely satisfied with the condition of affairs in the South, and consider some protection is necessary from Congress, which they think will be amply accomplished by a recess from time to time.

The adjourned meeting of the Southern delegations in the House, and the unadmitted Representatives from the South now in the city, was held here this morning. Among those present was General J. C. Fremont. B. F. Whittemore, of S. C., Chairman, said the object of the meeting was to consolidate the Southern loyal action, and to aid in securing the admission of Texas, Mississippi, and Virginia. A committee on resolutions was appointed, and after a short absence they returned and submitted the following:—

Resolved, That the attitude assumed by President Johnson in his recent Message vetoing the bill declaring which of the Southern States are not entitled to vote in the Electoral College, and an equally hostile position taken by the Democratic party in nominating for Vice-President a man who, declaring that the Reconstruction acts of Congress are null and void, and who advises that the army be made to undo the Governments organized under these acts at the South, compel us to think that it is the duty of Congress to remain in session until the people have had an opportunity to declare upon these questions at the coming Presidential election.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this meeting, Congress ought to legislate immediately for the relief of the loyal people of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, in such way as will secure to those States loyal civil Governments.

Resolved, That President Johnson, in declaring that Congress has no more power to respect the votes of those Southern States that have not yet been organized than to respect the votes of the States that have never been in rebellion, has uttered opinions that are not only at variance with his proclamation of May, 1865, in which he declares there are no loyal governments in the Southern States, but he has given utterance to the doctrines that are subversive of every principle upon which the Government is founded, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

The resolutions were adopted without debate. While the Committee was out preparing them, the chairman of the meeting called upon General Fremont for a speech. He was received with great applause. He said he was present rather as a listener than speaker. He had been absent from the South so long that he could not speak personally of its condition. He assured the loyal men of that section that he was in hearty sympathy with them, and would co-operate in any way to secure their rights against Rebels. He hoped Congress would not adjourn and abandon the field to the enemy. Congress should remain here to protect the loyal men of the South against danger, and to stem the current of revolution threatened by the Democratic party North and South. His remarks were received with much enthusiasm.

Dr. Clift, the member from Georgia, offered the following, the reading of which elicited great applause:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the representatives and delegates from the Southern States, in conference assembled, the interests of the country demand the immediate impeachment of the President of the United States, and we individually and collectively pledge ourselves to use our utmost endeavors to prevent the adjournment of Congress until the President has been convicted and removed from office, or of taking recess even until the articles of impeachment have been presented.

Mr. Buckley, of Alabama, wanted to know if the Senate would convict Johnson provided the House impeached him?

Colonel Moore, of Louisiana, said if the Senators from the Southern States just admitted would stand firm there was no danger. The thirty-five who voted for conviction before would do so now.

Mr. Mullins, of Tennessee, offered a resolution calling upon Congress to pass a law providing that all Rebels seeking pardon shall, before applying to Congress for it, publish their desire in a loyal paper in the county where they reside for at least ninety days previous to making the application. He said that so many Rebel rascals came to Congress asking for pardon that many of them were placed on a footing with the loyal men, when they should be hanged rather. Congress did not know that they were wolves in sheep's clothing, and this plan would enable loyal men where they lived, to let Congress know their real characters.

Colonel Sam. McKee, of Kentucky, offered a resolution setting forth that the interests of the loyal people of the country demanded that Congress, before it adjourns, shall pass a stringent law providing for the enforcement of the third section of the new amendment to the Constitution, known as article fourteen.

After adopting the above resolutions and some remarks from different members, the meeting adjourned until this evening.

The Indian Appropriation Bill,

as passed by Congress yesterday, is in accordance with the plans and purposes of the Indian Peace Commission, to provide the Indians with permanent homes, a higher civilization and protection from outrage. The money to be expended in the Indian country is, by the bill, made subject to the inspection and approval of Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman, as commander of the military division of the Mississippi, and a member of the Indian Peace Commission. This kills completely what is known as the Indian Ring. Territorial reservations are to be set apart for exclusive use, occupation, and benefit of the Indians, as recommended in the report of the Peace Commission; one north of Nebraska, to be called Cheyenn, and one south of Kansas, to be called Cherokee, over which a military government is to be established until a civil government is organized.

Removal of the Navajoe Indians.

The recent removal of the Navajoe Indians to a reservation in their old country, by Generals Sherman and Tappan, is most heartily approved, and all the money necessary to give these Indians a new start in life, as provided in the treaty of June 1, has been appropriated by Congress. Despatches received from New Mexico announce the safe and comfortable removal of the Navajoes, nearly eight thousand in number, to their reservation, a distance of nearly four hundred miles, by the military authorities, General Getty commanding. Three deaths and three births occurred on the trip. The sick insisted upon going with their people. General Getty made them as comfortable as possible, and the Indians were delighted with the arrangements.

The Ute Indians.

The treaty with the Ute Indians will be ratified this session, and provisions made for their removal this fall, or early next spring, from Colorado and New Mexico to a reservation west of Colorado, in Navajo Territory.

Colonel Tappan,

a member of the Indian Peace Commission, who is now temporarily here, reports that General Sherman, if sustained by Congress, can, and will settle for all time the vexed Indian question in a manner to redound to the full glory of the Republic, the highest interests of the Indians, at a much less cost of treasure and reputation than to fight them a single week.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—The Reverdy Johnson banquet at Annapolis yesterday, was an elegant affair. Joseph H. Nicholson presided, and made a happy address. The speech of the distinguished guest was exceedingly touching and beautiful, being full of reminiscences of boyhood, manhood, etc. There were many guests from Washington, Baltimore, and elsewhere.

The colored people here oppose a border State Convention, and passed resolutions against it.

The weather is cooler.

There is to be a Democratic ratification to-morrow night.

THE INDIANS.

The Cause of the Anticipated Troubles—A Would-be Mischief Maker.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, July 22.—The trouble with the Indians at Fort Larned, which looked so threatening a few days ago, has been obviated by the promptitude of General Sully, who arrived from Fort Harker at the critical moment when Colonel Wynkoop was holding some twelve hundred of them at bay. They were disappointed at not receiving the arms promised them, and threatened to fight for them. Wynkoop received an order from Washington not to deliver them, in consequence of reports that the Cheyennes were committing depredations. Several tribes were represented at Larned, and some Kiowas attacked a wagon train and beat the teamsters with their bows. The troops at Harker have gone to Larned, and the garrison here and at the other posts are ready for action when ordered. Somebody is trying to provoke an Indian fight, but the would-be mischief maker will probably be frustrated by the promptness of the military commanders.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 22—A. M.—Consols, 94⅛ for both money and account, United States 5-20s, 72⅝@72¾; Illinois Central, 96. Erie, 42¼.

FRANKFORT, July 22—A. M.—United States 5-20s, 76⅞@77.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—A. M.—Cotton heavy; sales of probably 8000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 35s. 9d.

LONDON, July 22—A. M.—Cloverseed, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d.

Weather Report—July 22, 9 A. M.

	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hood	W.	Cloudy	68
Halifax	W.	Clear	70
Boston	W.	Clear	76
New York	S. W.	Cloudy	78
Wilmington, Del.	E.	Cloudy	82
Washington	S. S. E	Hazy	83
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Cloudy	80
Richmond	S.	Clear	84
Buffalo	S.	Clear	86
Pittsburg	N. E.	Raining	85
Chicago	N.	Cloudy	79
Louisville	S. W.	Cloudy	86
New Orleans	W.	Raining	81
Mobile	S.	Raining	79
Key West	E.	Cloudy	81
Havana	E.	Clear	82

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Flour firm at $6·25@7·50. Wheat firm at $1·90 for good shipping brands. Legal-tenders, 70¼.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Wednesday, July 22, 1868. }

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were unsettled. 115¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 108¾ for 10-40s; 109 for July 7·30s; 114¼ for '62 5-20s; 111¼ for '64 5-20s; 112⅜ for '65 5-20s; 109¼ for July '65 5-20s; 109⅜ for '67 5-20s; and 109¼ for '68 5-20s. City loans were lower; the new issue sold at 102¾, a decline of ¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 47⅞, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52⅞, no change; Camden and Amboy at 125@125¼, ex dividend, Norristown at 68, no change; Lehigh Valley at 54½, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 32⅞; slight decline. 43½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 41 for Elmira preferred; 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 49 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was very little movement. Second and Third sold at 50½, an advance of ½. 66 was bid for Second and Third; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 10 for Hestonville; and 43 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31, and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 128½, no change; 161 was bid for Philadelphia; 58 for Commercial; 105 for Southwark; 60 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 60 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. 11¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21¼ for preferred do.; 77 for Morris Canal preferred; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2500 City 6s, New..ls.	102¾	100 sh Read R......b30.	47⅝
$5000 Pa R 1 m 6s	100	200 do....b60wn.	47⅝
$1000 do. 2 m 6s	100	6 do.......ls.	47½
$9000 5th & 6th St R bs	90	100 do......s30.	47
10 sh C & Am....o&p.	125¾	80 sh Penna R......ls.	52⅝
4 do.	125	100 do.......3d.	52½
1 sh Mech Bk	31	6 sh 2d and 3d	50½
6 do.	31	100 sh N Y & Mid	8½

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9·30 A. M.	143⅞	10·57 A. M.	143⅝
10·00 "	143¾	11·00 "	143¾
10·25 "	143⅝	11·40 "	143⅞
10·35 "	143¾	11·46 "	143¾
10·46 "	143⅝	12·00 P. M.	143¾
10·54 "	143¾	12·30 "	143¾

Foreign Exchange on London:—3 days, 110⅜@110⅝; 60 days, 110@110¼. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 15@5f. 13¾; 3 days, 5f. 13¾@5f. 12½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 115¼@115½; old 5-20s, 114¼@114½; new 5-20s, 1864, 111¼@111½; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; 5-20s, July, 109¼@109½; do., 1867, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1868, 109⅜@109⅝; 10-40s, 108¼@108½; 7·30s, July, 109@109¼. Gold, 143½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115½; do. 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 111¼@111½; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; do. 1865, new, 109¼@109½; do., 1867, new, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1868, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108¼@108½; do. 7·30s, July, 108⅞@109¼; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; August, 1865, 118½@118¾; do., September, 1865, 118@118¼; do. October, 1865, 117½@118. Gold, 143@143¼. Silver, 135½@138.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¼@115½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 111¼@111½; do., 1865, 112@112¼; do. July, 1865, 109⅛@109¼; do. July, 1867, 109¼@109⅜; 1868, 109⅜@109⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 108¼@108⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 3d series, 108¾@109; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 119; August, 1865, 118½@118¾; September, 1865, 118@118¼; October, 1865, 117½@117¾. Gold, 142¼@142¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, July 22.—The Flour Market presents no new feature, the demand being confined to the immediate wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·25 for superfine, $8·25@9·25 for extras, $9·50@11·25 for spring wheat extra family, $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $9@9·25 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is rather more firmness in the Wheat Market, but the volume of business is small. The inquiry is chiefly for prime, and 1000 bushels new Indiana amber and Delaware red at $2·25, also a lot of good red at $2·20. Rye may be quoted at $1·60@1·65 per bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is steady at former rates. Sales of yellow at $1·20, and Western mixed at $1·17@1·18. Oats are without essential change. Sales of 4000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 86@88c. including 1000 bushels heavy at 86c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is in good demand, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $66 per ton.

Whisky is nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JULY 22.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........80 | 11 A. M..........84 | 2 P. M..........88

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Nantucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, Boston, do.
Schr J. Burley, Williams, Braintree, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, Gloucester, do.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansant, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr C. Kienzle, Studams, East Cambridge, George S. Repplier.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, Boston, do.
Schr L. & M. Reed, Steelman, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr C. & C. Brooks, Young, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr J. W. Haig, Brower, Washington, N. C., Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Mohawk, Bradley, Norfolk, Collins & Co.
Schr J. W. Vannaman, Haley, Boston, D. Cooper.
Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Chas. Moore, Ingersoll, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, Richmond, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr C. S. Carstairs, Price, Boston, do.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Saugus, do.
Schr Annie Virginia, Lewis, Baltimore, Captain.
Schr Ann Dole, Halsey, Cambridgeport, Captain.
Schr Carrie, Rue, Washington, N. C., Captain.
Schr Clio, Brannin, Millville.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Buckley, Danversport.
Schr Reading RR. No. 57, Carroll, Washington.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, Roxbury.
Schr Gilbert Green, Westcott, Lynn.
Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, Saugus.
St'r Alida, Lennig, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Norw. barque Louise, Dehly, 53 days from London, with mdse. to Henry Karsten. Towed up by tug America.
Schr Mohawk, Bradley, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansant, from Boston.
Schr E. T. Allen, Risley, from Boston.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, from Boston.
Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, from Boston.
Schr L. & M. Reed, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, from Boston.
Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, from Boston.
Schr M. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston.
Schr Aid, Smith, from Boston.
Schr Ann Dole, Halsey, from Providence.
Schr Clio, Brannin, from New York.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Buckley, from Greenport.
Schr C. & C. Brooks, Young, from Greenport.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, from Weymouth.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Corson, from Norwich.
Schr Gilbert Green, Westcott, from Lynn.
Schr J. Burley, Williams, from Cambridgeport.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Ship Graham's Polly, from Liverpool.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 20—6 P. M.—The brig Ocean Belle from Philadelphia for Leghorn, went to sea to-day. Barque Jessie, from Zaza; brig J. & H. Crowley, from Trinidad; and schr James M. Flanagan, from Remedios for orders, arrived at the Breakwater to-day. Brig S. H. Emery, from Leghorn for Philadelphia, is passing in the Capes.

Captain Grant, of the barque Jessie, reports left at Zaza, 2d inst., barque Mary Bentley, loading for Delaware Breakwater; brig Two Marys, discharging, to load for New York; James Miller (arrived 1st), to load for Delaware Breakwater for orders. 7th inst., lat. 24 03, long. 82 20, spoke schr Franklin, of Baltimore, 18 days out from Indianola for New York, with loss of foretopmast, and foremast head, carried away in a heavy squall on 5th inst. 10th inst., lat. 24 30, long. 80 30, saw light barque showing private signal with letter P. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 22.—Passed up for Baltimore—Barque E. A. Kennedy, from Liverpool. Passed out—Barque Celesta Clark, for Boston.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, July 22.—The steamship Malta arrived yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Arrived, steamship Java, Lott, from Liverpool.

Barque Burgermeister Schwing, Saegert, from Marseilles.

Barque Regina, Harvey, from Liverpool.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Tinkering the Constitution.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

President Johnson, wearied of his reverence for the Constitution as framed by our forefathers, by the failure of the recent Democratic Convention to nominate the "actual choice of the people," has thrown the weight of his vast influence with Congress in favor of four new amendments of the Constitution, all apparently designed for the better protection of office-seekers. A mere amendment like the 14th, which secures only the liberty of four millions of people, whose race were slaves when the Constitution was adopted, and the peace of forty millions of people who have been convulsed with civil war to settle the condition of this race, seems to President Johnson to display a dangerous irreverence for the infallible perfection of our charter of liberties. But the failure of the Democratic Convention to nominate him, and the fact that he is practically deprived of the privilege of running as a candidate, while his ardent admirers the people are "by the manipulations of the Convention" debarred from voting for the man of their choice, convince him that the Constitution is imperfect in respect to the mode of electing a President.

The end of his term of office—now, alas! approaching all too speedily for the welfare of the country—admonishes him that the President's term of office ought to be six years instead of four. The patriotic heart of the President is grieved within him at the thought of the disasters which may overtake the country for want of two years more of his invaluable Chief Magistracy. This suggests his second amendment, making the Presidential term six years.

His narrow escape from conviction and removal on his impeachment trial, and the happy thought how impossible and needless would be all efforts to remove any President, if he were to be succeeded by those very members of the Cabinet appointed by himself, who advised the acts for which he was impeached, have suggested the third amendment. It purposes to prevent all future impeachments of a President, by providing that, in the event of his removal, he will be succeeded by the members of his Cabinet, beginning with the Secretary of State and ending with the Attorney-General. The President omits to state whether members of the Cabinet *pro tem.* would be included in the order of succession; but as such a measure would aid the President in designating his successor, it would doubtless add so much to the value of impeachment, as a political remedy for misrule, that the President would be pleased to have Congress include all Cabinet officers *pro tem.*

As Mr. Johnson finds, on a preliminary canvass of the Legislature of Tennessee, that that body is indisposed to elect him to the Senate of the United States, he is so deeply sensible of the mischief wrought by this inadvertence, not to say criminal oversight, on the part of the framers of the Constitution, that he recommends that the Senators, like the President, shall be chosen by the people. His last amendment provides that the Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold for twelve years instead of for life.

The most important of these purports to provide for the election of a President directly by the people, and aims to abolish nominations by party conventions. But we doubt if the means proposed would tend in the slightest degree to accomplish the end sought. Party nominations originate in the determination of each party and of all voters not to throw away their votes by scattering them on twenty candidates, but to make them tell on the result by concentrating all that are of one political faith on the one candidate who best represents that faith, and will poll most votes in favor of it at the polls. It is based on the truth that all important political questions may be best decided by the people on a square issue—to which there can be only two parties. Shall we extend slavery? shall we subdue the Rebellion? shall we abolish slavery? shall we grant universal suffrage? These are the great square issues on which the people want to vote, and on which they can vote in two parties, one party voting substantially no and the other yes. The great mass of voters care more for the success of their party on these great issues than what individual may be selected to represent them. So long as these motives preponderate there will be the same temptation to concentrate votes on one candidate, the same increased chance of electing the nominee of a national convention over any and all independent candidates, and therefore the same certainty that two or three national conventions will meet and nominate their candidates, and that the whole people will vote for them, after Mr. Johnson's amendment had been adopted as before. He proposes that, instead of the people of each State *en masse* voting for electors on a general ticket, the State shall be divided into as many districts as it is entitled to electoral votes, and that the people of each district shall choose, not one elector, but one vote—i. e., for whatsoever candidate for President or Vice-President the highest number of popular votes in a district shall be given, one electoral vote shall be counted on behalf of that district for President or Vice-President. The President would still be elected, not by the votes of the people directly, nor yet by the solid votes of States as now, but by the votes of districts, of which each State would have as many as it now has of electoral votes. This would divide the votes of States, so that one district, comprising certain counties in a State, might vote for the Republican candidate, and other counties in the same State for the Democratic. But it would not be a direct vote by the people—for in a direct popular vote every man's vote must be counted to determine the final result; but in Mr. Johnson's plan only the votes of electoral districts are counted, and those who voted with the minority in any district are not counted at all. It would be possible, therefore, that the majority of popular votes might be for one candidate, and the majority of districts, not only in each State but in all the States, might be for another candidate. This might defeat the popular will as manifestly and as often as the present system. For instance, the State of New York is now balanced very evenly between the two parties, by the fact that the enormous Democratic majority in the city is applied to offset the Republican majorities in the rural districts. Under Mr. Johnson's amendment, 100,000 Democratic majority in New York city would be no better than 10,000 or 1000, so long as each electoral district were carried. So, though the whole people in a State or section should vote one ticket, it would avail just as much and no more than a bare majority in each electoral district of that State or section. It is singular that so ancient an advocate of State Rights as the President should propose a plan which would merge the identity of States in all Presidential elections. But it is obvious that each political party would be as anxious to effect a National nomination, which would concentrate on one candidate the votes of all the Congressional districts it could carry, as it now is to concentrate on one candidate the votes of all the States it can carry. Nominations would, therefore, be made by national conventions of either party, as now. The people would concentrate on these nominations as now; the votes of the minority in each electoral district would be lost in the count, as now the votes of the minority in each state are lost: the popular vote might be cast for another than the candidate elected, just as now; and the only effect of the change would be to merge the States and elect the President by electoral districts.

An inconvenience attending the plan would be that the electoral districts would not correspond to any political division of the State now existing. It would require two more districts in each State than the number of Congressional districts, so as to add one electoral district for each Senator. The electoral districts would be just near enough to the Congressional to create confusion. To carry out the plan would require a board of auditors and entire official machinery for each electoral district which do not now exist. As to the proposition that the President shall be elected for six years instead of four, reluctant as the American people feel to part with the services of President Johnson after so short and glorious an administration, we cannot conceive that they will ever again have "showered down upon them" a Presidential blessing which they will seriously yearn to retain for more than four years. If they should, their yearnings may doubtless be satisfied by re-electing him for four years more. The most illustrious precedent relative to a six years' term is that afforded by the Rebel Confederacy, which elected Jeff. Davis for that term, and found it rather longer than they would have wished.

The amendment requiring that on impeachment and removal of the President, he shall appoint a successor—for devolving the succession on the members of his Cabinet means no less—may not have been intended as a joke, but it is nearer approximation to humor than the President has ever before perpetrated. The thought of impeaching Johnson to have him succeeded by Seward, or removing Buchanan to get Howell Cobb, or ousting Franklin Pierce to put in Jefferson Davis, is amusing. The election of United States Senators by the people instead of by the Legislature would, we think, be no improvement on the present system. It would practically devolve the actual selection on the State Conventions of the respective parties, and we doubt if any higher grade of Senators would be chosen by these two political Conventions than are now chosen by the Legislature. The change would be for the worse. Appointing the Judges of the United States Supreme Court for twelve years, instead of for life, would bring them more under the control of the President, and would lessen their independence. It would place the two judges of the Supreme Court whose terms would expire during the term of any President more under his control than the welfare of the country demands. On the whole, therefore, we see many more evidences of wisdom in the Constitution as our fathers framed it than in any improvements Mr. Johnson would be likely to make in it. We have not been in the habit of regarding the Constitution with fetish worship. We believe it will perpetually grow, and change, and be renewed. And like all living things, when it ceases to grow it will have begun to die. But Mr. Johnson's amendments are crude and bungling in their conception, and though he claims that his meditations upon them have been long, they never could have been broad or deep.

How the Republicans Produced the "Draft Riots."

From the N. Y. World.

Mayor Opdyke, in the proclamation which he issued on the third day of the great riot, used this language:—"It would not have interrupted your peace for a day, but for the temporary absence of all our organized local militia."

How came the militia to be absent? It was in consequence of a call by the Federal Government for immediate aid in repelling the Rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, and of the promptitude, zeal, and energy with which Governor Seymour responded to the call, sending not only all our organized local troops, but others which were organized on the spur of the occasion. The *Tribune*, of Monday, was constrained to acknowledge that Governor Seymour did his whole duty in that alarming emergency. We quote its language:—

"In June, 1863, General Lee evading, by a flank march, the Army of the Potomac, which confronted and stood ready to fight him on the Rappahannock—invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania. The movement—as Lee's official report virtually confesses—was not defensible on military, nor on other than political grounds. The Rebels hoped to win a victory on Northern soil, and thereby to stimulate their Northern friends to declare openly in their favor, and thus, by paralyzing the Union Government, end the contest in triumph. The President, justly alarmed and apprehensive, called urgently on the Governors of the Northern States for militia. Governor Seymour promptly responded, by sending all the uniformed and disciplined militia of our city, with at least one regiment organized for the occasion. The President and his War Secretary thanked him for so doing. And, if the forces thus sent were so managed that they did not get within gunshot of an enemy, and nowise contributed to the glorious result of the Gettysburg struggle, the fault was not Governor Seymour's nor their own.

"Now, then, having given Governor Seymour full credit for sending away our organized militia, let us see what was done in its absence by himself and his 'friends.'"

Yes; let us see what was done, not only by Governor Seymour, but by the Republican Administration at Washington, when New York had generously stripped herself of all her means of preserving local order. Prudence and gratitude alike dictated that the Federal authorities should do nothing during the absence of our militia calculated to kindle the inflammable passions of the lower orders of a vast city. It was well known to the Administration that the conscription was odious, and no attempt should have been made to enforce it until after the return of our local troops. A few weeks' delay would have made no real difference to the Government; and the fact that our militia regiments were then serving at the seat of war might in equity have been accepted as a temporary substitute for drafted men. But no! It was in that critical conjuncture, it was when the city was thus stripped and defenseless, that the Secretary of War thought fit to fling in firebrands, by enforcing, just in that dangerous crisis, the odious conscription by which poor men were to be dragged away from their weeping families, while the rich were to be excused and let off on the payment of $300. It was reckless tyranny, it was fiendish madness, to select such a moment for enforcing the draft. Justice, prudence, fairness, gratitude, common sense, all forbade this rash experiment on the inflammable temper of the multitude, when their passions were so combustible and the means of repression had been generously given away at the urgent call of the Government. The riots were thus the direct consequence of thankless insolence and blundering tyranny at Washington.

The riots being thus wantonly brought on by the Republican administration what part did Governor Seymour act in their suppression? On the next day after their outbreak he hasted to the city. On his arrival he found a raging, surging mob thronging the City Hall Park, and the first thing he did was to make them a speech, dissuading them from violence. He got their attention in the same way that Archbishop Hughes two or three days afterwards got their attention for a similar purpose—by making his approaches in a friendly, persuasive tone. It was the method which would have been adopted by any man of tact and good sense who did not deliberately intend to lash the mob into ungovernable fury. And a set of graceless republican calumniators howled against that speech as if its purpose had been to encourage the violence it tried to restrain! So much for republican honesty and candor.

On the same day with that judicious speech, the very day of his arrival, Governor Seymour issued three documents with his official signature.

One of these documents was a military call, countersigned by the Inspector-General of the State, requesting all citizens to assemble at some of the numerous designated places and be enrolled under the direction of officers stationed at those places it named in the call.

Another of those documents was the following address to the people of the city:—

"*To the People of the City of New York:*—

"A riotous demonstration in your city, originating in opposition to the conscription of soldiers for the military service of the United States, has swelled into vast proportions, directing its fury against the property and lives of peaceful citizens. I know that many of those who have participated in these proceedings would not have allowed themselves to be carried to such extremes of violence and wrong, except under an apprehension of injustice; but such persons are reminded that the only opposition to the conscription which can be allowed is an appeal to the courts.

"The right of every citizen to make such an appeal will be maintained, and the decision of courts must be respected and obeyed by rulers and people alike. No other course is consistent with the maintenance of the laws, the peace and order of the city, and the safety of its inhabitants.

"Riotous proceedings must and shall be put down. The laws of the State of New York must be enforced, its peace and order maintained, and the lives and property of all its citizens protected at any and every hazard. The rights of every citizen will be properly guarded and defended by the Chief Magistrate of the State.

"I do therefore call upon all persons engaged in these riotous proceedings to retire to their homes and employments, declaring to them that unless they do so at once, I shall use all the power necessary to restore the peace and order of the city. I also call upon all well-disposed persons not enrolled for the preservation of order to pursue their ordinary avocations.

"Let all citizens stand firmly by the constituted authorities, sustaining law and order in the city, and ready to answer any such demand as circumstances may render necessary for me to make upon their services; and they may rely upon a rigid enforcement of the laws of this State against all who violate them.

"HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor.

"New York, July 14, 1863."

The other document issued on the day of his arrival was the following proclamation declaring the city and county in a state of insurrection:—

"*Whereas*, It is manifest that the combinations for forcible resistance to the laws of the State of New York, and to the execution of civil and criminal process, exist in the city and county of New York, whereby the peace and safety of the city, and the lives and property of its inhabitants are endangered; and

"*Whereas*, The power of the said city and county has been exerted, and is not sufficient to enable the officers of the said city and county to maintain the laws of the State, and execute the legal process of its officers; and,

"*Whereas*, Application has been made to me by the Sheriff of the city and county of New York to declare the said city and county to be in a state of insurrection;

"Now therefore I, Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York, and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the same, do in its name and by its authority, issue this proclamation, in accordance with the statute in such cases made and provided, and do hereby declare the city and county of New York to be in a state of insurrection, and give notice to all persons that the means provided by the laws of this State for the maintenance of law and order will be employed to whatever degree may be necessary, and that all persons who shall, after the publication of this proclamation, assist, or aid and assist in resisting any force ordered out by the Governor to quell or suppress such insurrection, will render themselves liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

"New York, July 14, 1863."

If the Republican press would have the honesty to give a full and ungarbled statement of Governor Seymour's acts on that memorable day, they would exhibit him as filling the full measure of his duties in a very trying crisis. The riots were brought on by the reckless, blundering insolence of the Republican administration, who stirred the public passions to fury at a time when the city was stripped of its local troops; and the conflagration thus madly kindled was extinguished by the vigor, energy, and address of Governor Seymour. His conduct on the first day of the riots, the speech included, is not a topic for apology, but for eulogy and approbation. The Republican papers are too shabby and dishonest to give its full history.

Fools.

From the N. Y. Citizen.

"Though you bray a fool in a mortar, his folly will not depart from him." We have not only brayed them in mortars, but in rifled cannon, in fifteen-inch guns, and in many other curious and unpleasantly effective instruments, and still their folly seems to be altogether their most prominent quality. At Vicksburg and Fort St. Philip we brayed them with our mortars, at Fort Pulaski we devoted our rifled ordnance to their service, at Savannah we turned our fifteen-inch guns to their improvement, and at Richmond we gave them the finishing touch with whatever we had at command; and yet they come back to us—what is left of them—as fresh in their folly as ever. In fact, the process seems only to have brought the disease to the surface, and they are blooming all over with folly spots, as well soaked topers do with gin-blossoms. One of the most prominent of them helps along the election of Seymour and Blair by announcing that it would result in the salvation of the "Lost Cause." Another repudiates the plank of the Democratic platform which announces as the settled conviction of North and South alike—of Union and Rebel soldiers—that secession is dead; and they all proclaim that the election of Seymour and Blair is to be the vindication, and possibly the renewal of Rebellion.

This is bad enough; but worse remains to be told. It is announced that rebel generals and Congressmen, soldiers with hands red with the blood of our fellow-Northerners, and politicians fresh from plotting the destruction of the Union, are to stump the North against Grant and Colfax. We have all we can do to win this election at best—save us from this assistance, or we are lost. Let them carry their own States; that employment will occupy their full time, and require more abilities than they have as yet shown in this canvass. If they can draw over the negro vote on a fair basis, such as qualified suffrage, let them do so. We do not care to have Buckner's opinion that Grant is no General. Questions of this kind are pretty well settled in our view, and are not involved in the present election. If they were, and the Democrats took the Southern side, we should not be left with a corporal's guard on election day. Every rebel speech at the North—and rebels seem unable to make any but rebel speeches—will cost us a hundred votes for every one it gains. The North desires reunion—reunion of heart as well as of territory—and when the Southerners honestly desire the same, they can benefit themselves and their country by saying so openly and distinctly. Right glad will the North be to hear the utterance, but we can hear it from the South—the birth-place of secession—as well as at our own doors.

The Indian Treaties.

From the N. Y. Times.

Congress has so long delayed action in regard to Indian matters that it is extremely doubtful if any definite policy will be agreed upon at this session. It will be a most unfortunate thing for the West, however, if this important matter is left for another year in its present unsettled condition. The Indians, discouraged and disgusted at the non-fulfilment of the treaties which they entered into a year ago, are repeating their operations of last season, and roving bands are carrying terror to the hearts of hundreds of settlers. The depredations already committed by them this year will serve to intimidate hundreds of emigrants, who would otherwise have made their homes on the frontier.

For all these outrages the Government is directly responsible. The Indian Peace Commission which was sent out last year succeeded, after great trouble and at a heavy expense, in reaching the hostile tribes, and in perfecting satisfactory treaties with them. By the terms of these treaties the Indians were to be concentrated on certain lands set apart exclusively for their use, mills, stores, churches, and schools were to be erected for them, and Government agents were to instruct them in agricultural pursuits and in the raising of stock. In short, the red man was to be gradually civilized, and taught to earn his living by the sweat of his brow.

But these treaties are good for nothing until ratified by the authorities at Washington. This has not yet been done, notwithstanding the fact that the Commissioners have repeatedly urged it upon the attention of the proper officials. They assert that this delay is the direct cause of the Indian hostilities this season, and predict that unless something is done speedily the dissatisfaction among the red men will become more general, and another Indian war be the result.

More Indian Hostilities.

From the N. Y. Herald.

No sooner are we assured that a final treaty of peace has been concluded with the Indians than information arrives of a renewal of depredations upon the white settlers and travellers of the far West. By a telegram published elsewhere we learn that by reason of these depredations the agent at Fort Larned refused to furnish the savages with arms and ammunition, and forthwith our red men and brothers declared this to be a violation of the treaty and announced themselves as ready for war. To make good their threat trains were soon after attacked and robbed and a lieutenant and five privates of the army were subsequently murdered. At last accounts the military authorities were concentrating troops at Fort Larned, and orders had been issued to the various posts to prepare for action at a moment's notice. In the meantime the Indians had been informed that the Government, though anxious for peace, was fully prepared to wage war—an announcement which had the effect of awing them somewhat, although they continued sullen and discontented. Thus the matter stood when the despatch was sent, and we doubt if the next intelligence will be more favorable. The course pursued by the Government towards these Indians has been a most vacillating one, and a disgrace to a great nation. If our army had been made to whip the savages thoroughly, instead of "peace commissioners" being sent to negotiate treaties, their arrogance and hostility to the whites would have long ago disappeared, and the settlers upon the Plains would have now been able to dwell with safety in their cabins and peacefully carry out the destiny of our civilization. We feel assured that the most rigorous measures will alone teach these redskins to fear and submit to the power of the Government.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
117 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

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MRS. R. DILLON,
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Has large assortment of MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail. 816

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
No. 716 CHESNUT Street,
manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 11 1/2

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STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $[illegible]

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N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal.
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FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
mwf No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

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MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
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T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuto[illegible]

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3 1/2, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 613[illegible]

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw3m

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS" No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 129[illegible]wfm

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

THE STEAM GENERATOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

This Company are now prepared to furnish

WIEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATOR,

Of any power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam.

OFFICE OF COMPANY,
(ROOMS Nos. 5 and 6),
No. 528 WALNUT STREET
NELSON J. NICKERSON, President.
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GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
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JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
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COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
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BRANDY, WINE, GIN, ETC.

NEALL & McBRIDE,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.,
AND DISTILLERS OF
FINE OLD RYE, BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA
WHISKY,
PURE AND UNADULTERATED,
No. 151 South FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Liquors by the Bottle and Demijohn furnished expressly for family and medicinal purposes. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. 1 2thstu rp

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLORIA" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
4 11 [illegible] 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent 1/4 Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 5 [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches, Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
5 26[illegible] PHILADELPHIA.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF THOMAS WRIGGINS, ESQ.

My late partner in the firm of WRIGGINS & WARDEN, I am now prepared to offer

A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT THE OLD STAND,
S. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.

And respectfully request a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed upon the late firm. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. B. WARDEN.
Philadelphia, March 16, 1868. 6 3 wfm2m

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.
NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.
WRIGGINS & CO.,

(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their New Jewelry Store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.

WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.

Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. [6 1 mwf

WRIGGINS & CO.,
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS.
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received a superb collection of
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 [illegible]

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,
NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. [illegible]

WHAT GREAT MEN EAT.

Curiosity of Diet—Luther—Charlemagne—Augustus Cæsar—Apicius—Tasso—Henry IV—Schiller—Napoleon, Etc.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* presents its readers with a pleasing article on the gastatory passion, telling its readers how some of the great men of history have lived. We read:—

The word gastronomy, which possesses all the attributes of good living in their perfection, is scarcely half a century old, and is, of course, due to the French, who compounded it, with their usual skill in adaptation, from the Greek. From the indiscriminate and vulgar gluttony of Vitellius and Heliogabalus, those old heathens of the Decline and Fall, to the refined and delicate taste of the epicurean Lucullus, there is a wide interval.

Yet no human being is wholly without interest in the science of gastronomy, since there is none but must eat to live. Those who reverse the rule, and only live to eat, are not gourmands in the true sense, and lose the test of pleasure in the overtasking of the palate. One of the most refined and philosophic of modern writers laments, with pathetic earnestness, the dire necessities that compel us all to pay tribute to the cupboard in the declaration, "I can get rid of everything but this perpetual stomach: he must eat, and I cannot make him respectable."

The most graphic and thoughtful of modern historians, far from despising such trifles as the traits and foibles of great men, dwells upon all such items with interest, as among the best revelations of character. When we read of the reformer Luther, that he was of full habits, and a hearty eater, that he loved Rhine wine and Torgau beer, we get at once an insight into the life and spirit of the man that is worth whole volumes in folio of controversial theology.

Charlemagne, the first Western Emperor, who died in 1814, although a very frugal liver, was extremely fond of game. On ordinary occasions, writes Capefigue, there were but four plates on his dinner table, besides a piece of game that the hunters brought to the Emperor, ready spitted, since they knew this was his favorite meat. The historian adds that this prince used rarely to drink more than three times at his repast.

Augustus Cæsar was fond of brown bread, little fish, cheese, and of new cow's milk, and fresh figs. Suetonius relates that he drank habitually but three glasses at each meal, which shows him to have been of much more sober and simple tastes than most of his successors.

Apicius, the celebrated Roman gourmand, whose name has furnished a proverbial phrase to the literature of dietetics, was passionately fond of lobsters. Small blame to him for that, since this is the most delicious of shell fish, next to the oyster, which must ever bear away the palm. Having heard that the Coast of Africa yielded lobsters larger and more delicate than the Italian, Apicius immediately chartered a vessel and set sail to ascertain the fact, and bear home the prizes across the Mediterranean. A rich old fellow was this Apicius, who spent on his table 100,000,000 sesterces (about $4,000,000 of our money), and one fine day, having cast up his accounts, and found that if his debts were paid he should have left but 10,000,000 sesterces ($500,000), he quietly swallowed poison through fear of dying of hunger.

The Latin poet Martial, who died in the year 105 of our era, had a special taste for the thrush and the hare, a preference which he himself declared in this epigram:—

> "Inter aves turdus, si quis, me judice, certet,
> Inter quadrupedes gloria prima lepus."

The Emperor Alexander Severus was so fond of rabbits that, according to his biographer, Lampridius, he ate one at every meal.

Frederick, Emperor of Germany, who died in 1843, was madly in love with melons, and his immoderate passion for them finally carried him to the tomb, as the consequence of an indigestion. The same accident, and from precisely the same cause, put an end to the career of the Emperor Maximilian II, of Germany.

Tasso, the Italian poet, had a marked predilection for sugared dishes, well baked in the oven, and for all kinds of fruit and confectionery. He was so fond of sugar, that he always put it in his salad.

Henry IV., of France, had a passionate fondness for melons and oysters. He used to eat immoderately of both, but it would appear that the wine of Arbois, of which he made a great use, saved him from the indigestion to which the great indulgence in such aliments exposed him.

The French Marshal Hocquincourt, who died in 1658, had a particular penchant for sheeps' tails, and kept all his life a cook who knew how to prepare a savory dish of this caudal mutton, which the Marshal dispensed to his officers to put them in good stomach for battle.

Charles XII, King of Sweden, was certainly not a difficult eater, since Voltaire records that a slice of bread and butter was his supreme choice in matters of diet.

Crebillon, *fils*, the French novelist, who died in 1777, was an insatiable devourer of oysters.

A certain English gentleman named Rogerson, gave great preference to ortolans—at least the final act of his life seems to prove this. We are assured that this disciple of Apicius expended, in the space of nine months, the almost incredible sum of £150,000 sterling upon his table and culinary experiments. In fact, his whole fortune had been thus swallowed up; and, seeing himself reduced to want, he employed a guinea, the last that remained to him out of his large fortune, to the preparation of an ortolan, his favorite meat. Then, having tasted, with all the delectation of a consummate epicure, this ultimate dish, he quietly fell back and blew his brains out.

Voltaire was extravagantly fond of coffee, which he drank to excess as Dr. Johnson did tea. The same characteristic was exhibited by the naturalist, Buffon, who almost lived upon coffee.

Schiller, the great German poet, who died in 1805, was so extremely fond of ham, that he ate it nearly every day, and notwithstanding this remarkable taste, he drank but sparingly.

Frederick, the Great, of Prussia, had a notable predilection for a dish called *polenta*. This was a species of barley-cake reduced to powder and roasted. On this, and a cup of coffee (in his passion for which this prince fairly rivalled his friend Voltaire), he used to regale himself with much gusto. Not a very great debauch for a king or a philosopher.

Napoleon was another great coffee drinker, and would take sometimes twenty cups a day, without apparent injury. It was his only marked caste in dietary matters, the other pleasures of the table having been, in a measure, indifferent to him. This caused his chamberlain, M. Cussy, a renowned gourmand, to lament that the "sentiment of the *cuisine*" was wholly wanting to the Emperor; and he cited this defect as an evidence that even the greatest of men cannot be perfect.

—Judge Chase was the fractional currency candidate of the Democracy for President. This is the reason why he received a fractional ¼ vote which went up to 4½ votes. History will decide whether he ought to be classed as a decimal or vulgar fraction.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

REVENUE MATTERS.—A distillery at Broad street and Washington avenue was seized yesterday, on the ground that it was being carried on in violation of the revenue law.

Under the law all stills are to be registered, and a failure to comply with this provision risks a forfeiture of the still and other articles on the premises used in the distillation of spirits, and a conviction subjects the offender to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars and an imprisonment of not more than two years. In regard to premises used for rectification the law declares that they shall not be within six hundred feet of any distillery; that no dwelling-house shall be used for purposes of distillation; that every distillery, rectifying establishment, and wholesale liquor store shall be designated by a sign on the front of the building, and that no enclosure of a distillery or place for rectification shall be more than five feet high, and no door or gate of the same shall be kept locked.

The revenue officers are to have access at all times to distilleries and places for rectification, and the books kept in them are to be kept open at all times for inspection. The law provides for a storekeeper at each distillery, who is to keep an account of all the material purchased, from whom bought, and of the quantity of whisky made. Any failure on his part to perform his duty not only subjects him to removal, but upon conviction to fine and imprisonment. Three days after a still is registered it is considered under the law to be in operation. In registering the stills their capacity is to be noted. A metre is to be used in distilleries, if one shall be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. One marked feature is noticed in the new law. It materially reduces the number of revenue officials. Inspectors are to be almost entirely dispensed with, and the storekeepers provided for are required to perform the duties of a clerk.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN MEETING.—A meeting of the German Republicans was held last evening at Mechanics' Hall, Third street, below Green. Mr. H. B. Trouk presided.

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, A Convention will soon meet for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of District Attorney for the city and county of Philadelphia:

Whereas, The candidate for that office should be a gentleman able and experienced in the practice of the criminal law, and should also have a knowledge of the German language, which is spoken by thousands of our citizens, in order to enable him to investigate and try causes successfully:

Whereas, The Germans form a strong and essential element in the Republican party, and it is but right and proper that in the nomination of candidates they should be considered and not excluded from political honors on account of their nationality: and

Whereas, Frederick Dittman is known to us to be a gentleman of ability and strict integrity; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That we respectfully recommend Frederick Dittman, Esq., to the Convention as a proper candidate and as our choice.

2. That the nomination of Frederick Dittman, Esq., would be hailed with enthusiasm, and by the many thousands of citizens of German birth.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Dittman, and inform him of the action of the meeting. In a few moments Mr. Dittman was introduced and made a brief speech, thanking the meeting for their good-will and favor.

After speeches by Messrs. Trouk, Seigman, and others, the meeting adjourned.

THE HEAT.—An unknown man was overcome by the heat yesterday afternoon, at Marshall and Spring Garden streets, and removed to the Spring Garden Station House, where he died. The deceased was dressed in a maroon-colored coat, buff vest, and pants. A letter partially written, and directed Mary Francis, was found on his person.

James S. Gould was overcome by the heat yesterday afternoon, at Ninth and Noble streets, but no serious result was anticipated.

ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL.—Joseph McCort, aged 12 years, residence No. 1341 Christian street, hand seriously injured by the explosion of powder at Broad and Christian streets.

Owen Hagen, aged 35 years, residence Shippen street, below Third, hand mashed by a plank falling upon it, at Greenwich Point.

Charles Campbell, aged 27 years, residence Pottsville, foot badly sprained by leaping from a boat on the Schuylkill river.

DISORDERLY CHARACTER.—George Jackel, the proprietor of a lager beer saloon, No. 209 Lombard street, was before Alderman Jones, charged with keeping a nuisance. M. W. Dickerson, who resides in the adjoining house testified that the defendant sometimes beats his wife, and that the cry of murder is frequent; also, that the noise is of such a character as to disturb his aged mother, who is lying very ill. He was held in $400 bail to keep the peace.

LARCENY.—Ann Ewing was before Alderman Dallas charged with the larceny of a gold chain and locket while on an excursion given by the Morning Star Assembly, at Penn's Grove. Officer Denard arrested the defendant at Seventeenth and Lombard streets and recovered the missing articles. She was held in $700 bail to answer.

FILIAL AFFECTION.—A young man named Rodman Bender, residing at Nicetown, was placed under $1500 bail for threatening to kill his father. It is also alleged that he has knocked down several persons who have attempted to remonstrate with him on his bad conduct.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The smoke-house of George Hemersly, No. 1528 Mascher street, was slightly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—The monthly display of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society took place last evening, at Horticultural Hall. It consisted of a fine collection of plants, cut flowers, raspberries, blackberries, peaches grown under glass, hollyhocks, gooseberries, currants, vegetables, and specimens of globe artichoke. A number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and the display appeared to give general satisfaction. A number of prizes were awarded for fruit.

—Radcliffe, the catcher of the Athletic Base Ball Club, resigned yesterday. He has gone to New York to join the Mutual, and is expected to play on the 30th in the game with the Atlantic.

—The Twenty-sixth Ward Grant and Colfax Campaign Club meet at Kater Hall this evening, at 8 o'clock. All Republicans are invited.

—The Union League has contracted to have the Belgian pavement laid in front of their house, on Broad street. The workmen have already commenced operations.

—To-night the Athletic Base Ball Club will hold a special meeting at Palmer's billiard hall, Eighth and Vine streets.

—The Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, is partially paralyzed, but is in fair health. He hopes to live to see Seymour elected, and to die a freeman.

—The fact that the soldiers in 1864 gave 121,041 votes for Abraham Lincoln, and only 35,050 for McClellan, may give some idea of how the same soldiers will be likely to vote this year.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says it is the unceasing complaint of Democratic newspapers that Grant will not talk. It might not, however, be a source of regret to them if Seymour had talked less.

—Napoleon's cuirassiers are to have new breast-plates that will defy the needle-gun.

—Beecher's summer suit is a "heavy Leghorn hat and a serene, happy look."

—A Wisconsin walkist has done one hundred miles within twenty-four hours, and his name is Simmons.

—An actress on the Paris stage is perfectly deaf, and yet the public have been unable to discover it.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 47	MOON RISES	9 6
SUN SETS	7 25	HIGH WATER	4 10

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES T. YOUNG,
COATES WALTON, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
THOMAS POTTER.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 4
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 7
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	July 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	July 8
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 9
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	July 10
Wm. Penn	London	New York	July 11
Weser	Southampton	New York	July 14
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	July 14
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	July 15
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	July 15
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 16
FOR EUROPE.			
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	July 22
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	July 22
Bremen	New York	Bremen	July 23
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	July 23
Europe	New York	Havre	July 25
Celia	New York	London	July 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 25
Circassian	New York	Bremen	July 25
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	July 25
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	July 25
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 28
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 24
Eagle	New York	Havana	July 23
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	July 21
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	July 25
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	July 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, Trinidad, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Addie Fuller, Henderson, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Northern Light, Harper, Newburyport, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Brandywine, Ireland, Salem, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr Annie J. Russell, Hodges, Bristol, do.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, Gloucester, do.
Schr John McShain, Johnson, Richmond, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Sea Breeze, Edwards, Salem, do.
Schr J. Thomas, Johnson, Providence, do.
Schr Mabel Hall, Hall, Bath, Warren & Gregg.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—John Gammell and wife, W. A. Gammell, J. M. Keil, wife, and three children, Harry B. Wood, N. C. Monroe and wife, Mrs. M. A. Bradley, Miss Cunningham, W. C. Brown, A. Walter, Peter Strain, wife, and two children, Joseph Fernandez, Wm. Tomlinson, J. B. Howell, Miss E. F. Miller, Joseph Brammell. 2d inst., lat. 37 35, long. 75 spoke schr Sarah Watson, from Matanzas, bound north. Off the Buoy on the Brown, passed one ship and two brigs, deeply laden, bound up; below Bombay Hook, barque Geestemunde, for Hamburg.

Br. brig Chief, Sarlaby, 67 days from Leghorn, with marble, etc., to V. A. Sartori.

Brig Eagle, Parker, 9 days from Matanzas, with sugar to E. C. Knight & Co.

Schr Eastern Belle, Kilburn, 18 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Sarah & Mary, Fowler, 1 day from Dover, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Kidie, Brimer, 1 day from St. Martin's, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Sewell, Bennett, 2 days from Indian River, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Elwood Doron, Jarvis, from Salem.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 19.—The fleet before reported in the harbor 17th inst. all went to sea yesterday; also, ship Westmoreland, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B.; barque Hanson Gregory, do. for Barbados; and brig Heinrich Moll, do. for Stockholm.

Brig Chebucto, for Falmouth, remains in the harbor.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, hence, at Southwest Pass 16th inst.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Barque Lady Stanley, Harrison, at Leghorn 4th inst., for Philadelphia during the month.

Barque Amelia McDonald, hence, was at Leghorn 4th inst., for New York during the month.

Barque George Henry, Jenkins, hence, at Havre 7th instant.

Barque Village Belle, Little, hence, at Londonderry 7th inst.

Brig Gazelle, Cole, hence for Stettin, at Elsinore 6th instant.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, 32 days from Malaga, at New York yesterday.

Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 18th inst.

Brig O. C. Clary, Bryant, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 12th inst.

Brig Argo, Creighton, hence, at Halifax 11th inst.

Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, sailed from Cardenas 10th inst., for New York.

Schr Lady Ellen, Sooey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th inst.

Schrs A. Hammond, Paine; J. T. Weaver, Weaver; C. B. Wood, Gandy; C. Young, Young; Sallie B. Bateman; T. Sinnickson, Dickerson; Abbie Dunn, Fountain; J. Ponder, Hudson; F. W. Johnson, Marts; W. G. Dearborn, Scull; J. W. Hall, Powell; E. B. Emery, Clayton; J. E. Simmons, Smith; M. D. Ireland, Ireland; and S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, hence, at Boston 20th instant.

Schr Wave Crest, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 17th inst.

Schr Marietta Hand, Brooks, hence, at New Bedford 19th inst.

Schr Sarah, Cobb, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 9th inst.

Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, hence, at New York 20th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 20th inst.

Schr Glenwood, Lawrence, from Horton's Point for Philadelphia, at New York 20th inst.

Schrs E. B. Wheaton, Little; Saratoga, Weeks; and Pecora, Carroll, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 18th inst.

Schrs J. L. White, Bayles, and Reading RR. No. 44, Trainor, hence, at Providence 19th inst.

Schr S. B. Strong, Strong, hence, below Providence 19th inst.

Schr Ann Twibell, Edwards, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 19th inst.

Schr Mary H. Stockham, Corbury, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 18th inst.

Schr Rappahannock, Corson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 18th inst.

Schr Samuel Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at Newport 19th inst.

Schrs Albert Pharo, Shourds, and S. B. Strong, Tuthill, hence, at Providence 19th inst.

Schrs Mary Westcott, Gandy, and J. L. Maloy, Russell, hence, at Lynn 20th inst.

Schrs Fannie, Marts, hence, for Boston; M. Cummings, Morris, do. for Cohassett; Laura Bridgman, do. for Boston; Sarah J. Bright, Shaw, for do.; Pathway, Jackaway, from Boston for Philadelphia; Wm. F. Garrison, Morris, do. for do.; Georgie Deering, Willard, for Portland for do.; F. C. Bailey, Sherman, hence, at Bangor, Me., at Holmes' Hole 19th inst. Sailed, all the vessels before reported except schrs E. F. Conant, Ida Wheeler, and Caspian.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Alexandria 20th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Ship Lydia Skolfield cleared at Savannah for Liverpool on the 11th inst. with 1976 bales of upland cotton and 93 bales of sea island—aggregate weight, 974,801 pounds; total value, $334,644·81. This is the last cotton ship to depart this season.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,
Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA. [5 30 stuthtf

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE, in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store, No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE,
Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.
PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL } 721 CHESTNUT ST.,
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265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,
And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuthsSm

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE.
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
65 No. 422 VINE Street.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
CENTRAL DEPOT
No. 103 South FIFTH Street
(One door below Chesnut street).
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed

On $20..........TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100..........FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT
The Commission is payable in stamps.
All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
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ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BILL HEADS, Etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND
STAMPED ENVELOPES.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 24] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

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FIRE INSURANCE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.
Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,875·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
15,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value. Cost, $1089,679 20.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·35
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00, estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103 017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298 52	103,315·62
		$1 507,605·15

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
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Theophilus Paulding,
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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President,
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.
CAPITAL..........$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS..........1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS..........1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·23. $350,000·00.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 3 12

INSURE AT HOME.
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]
JAMES TRAQUAIR..........PRESIDENT,
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HORATIO S. STEPHENS..........SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3D MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL $150,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
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INSURE AT HOME.
GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE
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No. 426 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal, and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

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NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 18 3m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Surveyor.
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INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.
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John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
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Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

MERRICK & SONS'
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen manufacturers. [7 10mwf1y

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

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JOHN P. LEVY,
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

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Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1868.

The Presidential Election.

Even if the Republican party were disposed to ignore the issues growing out of the war the Democratic party would force them upon the attention of the people, by the character of its candidates and the manner in which they are advocated. There are many indications that the unrepentant Rebels and their Northern allies intend to perpetuate in a new form the old conflict. Toombs, the great champion of secession in the Senate and in Georgia, the earnest advocate and supporter of the Rebellion in all its phases, who fled to Europe after the Rebel armies were vanquished, and made himself ridiculous and notorious at celebrated watering-places on the Continent by his vituperation of the United States Government, and his violent denunciation of all the foes of secession is now one of the warmest advocates of Seymour and Blair, and at a recent ratification meeting at Atlanta, he concluded his speech endorsing the Democratic ticket with these significant words:—"*As we have now no possibility of fighting with the sword, let us fight with the ballot-box!*" Wade Hampton made a declaration equally significant when he remarked that by proper exertions the principles of the rebellion, although overthrown by arms, could still be maintained in a large degree by hearty co-operation with the Democratic party. Henry A. Wise, in advocating the election of the Democratic nominees, said that he protested against the New York platform, declaring that he "dissented from its very first plank. Slavery he acknowledged was dead, but secession was not dead." He added that "Seymour he liked, and would vote for, because straws show which way the wind blows." A host of lesser Rebel luminaries in the South, and of Northern sympathizers with the Rebellion, do not attempt to conceal their determination to vote for Seymour and Blair mainly, if not exclusively, because they are the best available representatives of the sentiments which the Rebel armies struggled in vain to establish. "The straws" by which Seymour indicated his sympathy with the South were numerous. At the commencement of the difficulties, he denied the right of the Federal Government to coerce a State, uttering dogmas which are the negative counterpart of the positive doctrine of secession. At a later period, after the Confederate Government was organized at Montgomery, he expressed the opinion that the true policy of the American people was to abandon the Federal Constitution, and to withdraw their allegiance from the properly chosen authorities at Washington, so that they might find refuge under the genial guidance of Jeff. Davis, and re-establish the Union by a tame surrender to the most daring and dangerous traitors it had ever produced. Subsequently he obstructed the draft, and made the famous speech which, if it was not intended to incite a Northern rebellion, was certainly well designed to produce the popular commotion which speedily followed in the terrible riots that deluged the streets of New York with blood, and required the transmission to that city at a critical period of the war of a large body of United States troops, who were greatly needed in front. At a later date, but before the conclusion of the war, it is alleged that emissaries of the Rebel Government endeavored to open a correspondence with Horatio Seymour for the purpose of securing his co-operation and assistance in re-establishing peace on disgraceful and humiliating terms. When it is remembered, too, that Vallandigham, the chosen oracle and leading representative of Copperheadism, was the man who first boldly insisted in the New York Convention that Seymour should be nominated in spite of his declination of the proffered honor, it will readily be seen that the Democrats have chosen a thorough representative of the anti-war wing of their party. Instead of gracefully yielding to the decrees of the nation, and seeking to regain power by directing exclusive attention to new issues, they demand from a patriotic people an endorsement of their old heresies, and they have preferred pleasing their old Rebel leaders and their most radical associates to a change of men and measures or to a recantation of their past errors. For General Blair's services in the war, they consider his avowal of a desire to overthrow the reconstructed Governments a sufficient atonement, and they *forgive* rather than *honor* his martial deeds in support of the Union cause. He has so thoroughly identified himself with the movement inaugurated for the purpose of enabling the Rebels to regain absolute rule over the South, that they pardon him for his temporary loyalty, and regard him as a faithful supporter of their worst designs.

A bold contrast with the ticket thus tainted with the odors of the Rebellion, is presented by the Republican nominees, Grant and Colfax, the former worthily representing the military arm of the Union, and the latter the patriotic Congress which never faltered in its support of the national cause. It is impossible that the American people can forget, when they are forced to choose between such contestants for national honors, the great events of the recent war, and the records of the rival candidates. They will instinctively feel impelled to honor the great soldier of the republic, not only for his valorous deeds, and the principles which he represents, but on account of the measures, antecedents, and sympathies, identified with, and embodied by, his antagonist.

Mr. Johnson's Proposed Amendments.

In addition to the Constitutional changes proposed by Mr. Johnson in the manner of electing the President and in filling the office temporarily in case of a vacancy, which we noticed at length yesterday, Mr. Johnson recommends that the term of office of the Chief Magistrate be extended to six years, and that "no President or Vice-President shall be eligible for reëlection to a second term." This is substantially the recommendation made and persistently repeated by President Jackson, and although it has been before the country for full forty years, it has failed to attract general attention or to command universal approval. It might be expedient to render the Chief Magistrate ineligible for reëlection for the sake of securing a more devoted attention to the passing duties incumbent upon him, and to prevent the adoption of a policy which has for its principal object his second elevation to power, regardless of the best interests of the country for the time being. But the advantages to be thus gained would be more than counterbalanced by the impossibility of continuing in office a man who merited and commanded the entire confidence of the people in times of great national peril. If such a provision had been in force during the recent Rebellion, it would have been equivalent to a national calamity in preventing the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, who quaintly illustrated the necessities of the times by the old story about "swapping horses while crossing a swollen river." Yet the question is open to argument on both sides, and would demand the most careful consideration before a satisfactory and wise conclusion could be arrived at.

The same may be said of Mr. Johnson's proposition to extend the presidential term to six years. While this would result in an undisguised blessing by diminishing the frequency of presidential elections, and the intense excitement and bitterness which frequently attend them, it would, likewise, frequently result in fastening upon the nation a "policy" from which it might unmistakably desire to be released. Public sentiment is frequently revolutionized within four years, and if an unpopular and headstrong President, such as Mr. Johnson has shown himself to be, should be fastened upon the nation for a longer period, impeachment for merely political reasons would become the only remedy, and, it is to be feared, one of common resort.

Mr. Johnson further recommends that the life tenure of the Federal Judiciary should be changed to one of twelve years' duration, regarding the former as being "incompatible with the spirit of a republican form of government." This argument is the weakest that can be advanced in support of the change. It is essential to an incorruptible and thoroughly impartial judiciary that it should be removed as far as possible from the influence of public opinion, which is altogether too spasmodic to be a safe guide in matters of legal nicety, and the settlement of questions of a constitutional character. The judiciary should be rendered so secure in its tenure of office as to exempt it from popular clamor and democratic tendencies. With here and there an exception, the experiment of an elective judiciary, which has been made in many of the States, has resulted in a miserable failure; and every advance of the judicial system of the country at large towards pure democracy tends to imperil its character for incorruptibility and to detract from the soundness of its decrees. Yet under the present system it is possible for the Federal judiciary to be enfeebled by the weight of years and infirmities, and some scheme should certainly be devised whereby its superannuated members may be retired from active duty, and placed on a reasonable allowance in return for devoting the best years of their manhood to the service of the Republic. Its thorough organization is imperatively demanded in many essential respects, and the question as to how this desirable result may be best accomplished demands far more attention than is accorded it by our rulers.

The only remaining recommendation made by Mr. Johnson in his message to Congress proposes the election of the members of the National Senate by the people of the States, instead of their appointment by the State Legislatures. This change is certainly a desirable one. Under the present system it frequently happens that one party carries an election for members of the Legislature by a large majority on the popular vote, while, through the inequality of the districting, the opposition return the greater number of members, and thereby secure to the minority of the people of the State the representation in the national Senate. This was the case in Illinois in 1858, when Stephen A. Douglas secured his re-election, although Mr. Lincoln had a clear majority on the popular vote; and this has not been the only instance of the kind, the last elections in Ohio and Connecticut presenting similar anomalies. The proposed change might, however, lower the character of the Senate, by throwing open its doors to scheming politicians. But as we are not even now exempt from their presence in that body, the only objection to the change carries but little weight.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams will be welcomed, we are told, by a grand banquet by the citizens of Boston. This compliment is to a certain extent a merited one. During the war Mr. Adams did good service by his adroitness and diplomacy in turning away all opportunity for the recognition of the Confederacy by Great Britain. He was eminently qualified for the post he held. All his instincts and trainings were in diplomatic channels, and it is doubtful whether any other man could have averted a collision so skilfully. As to his failures we can recall none, except the semi-approval which, rumor says, he has given to the actions of Mr. Johnson. If this be true, however, it is a failing so great as to cancel most of the good which he has accomplished. It is probable, however, that when at home he will see more clearly than he could when abroad, the great issue of the battle between Andrew Johnson and the American people.

Seymour's "Friends."—The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* says:—"A gentleman of this city who was for some time during the war chief mustering officer of the Department of Washington, refers to a fact which was well known and severely commented upon by the officers in the volunteers. This was the conduct of Governor Seymour of New York toward the officers of regiments from that State. His disgust for the Union cause, or his personal feeling against the soldiers, or some similar motive, made him the most tardy, unaccommodating and ill-natured Governor of all the loyal States. In the matter of making out commissions for officers who had been promoted, his delay was so scandalous, that many served for months and months as captains or field officers, but for want of their commissions drew pay only as lieutenants. By securing the personal influence of some of the New York political associates of the Governor, greater promptness resulted; but when merit or the necessities of the service were the only recommendations, it was evident that the Union soldiers could not be included among the Governor's 'friends.'"

The Reduction of the Navy has steadily progressed. While the war was in progress the vessels in our navy numbered over five hundred. They are now reduced to about eighty—screw sloops, paddle-wheels, frigates, gunboats store-ships, etc. Five of the most effective of these are yet in the navy yards, and mount 83 guns; seven are with Admiral Farragut, numbering also 83 guns; twelve, of 113 guns, form the Asiatic Squadron, under Rear Admiral Rowan; seven, of 57 guns, are with Rear Admiral Dahlgren, on the South Pacific Station; Rear Admiral Craven commands eleven with 121 guns, on the North Pacific Station; Rear Admiral Davis has seven with 75 guns, on the South Atlantic Station; eight, with 73 guns, are with Rear Admiral Hoff, on the North Atlantic Station; while Vice Admiral Porter has thirteen with 145 guns, in the Naval Academy Squadron; and seven, with 73 guns, are on the lakes and on home stations.

Anti-Grant Arguments.—The New York *Times* thus depicts the sorrowful plight of Democratic editors and orators.—"The Democratic papers are in great straits to find out some way of attacking Grant. They cannot deny that he led our armies to victory and saved the Union; they cannot deny his immense services to the country; they cannot deny his executive and practical genius; they cannot deny his personal or official integrity. And so they have got up a variety of expedients—some pitiful, some villainous. Thus the *World* has been writing silly nonsense for several months past about his name, and latterly it has resorted to the old but worthless dodge of unscrupulous party hacks, of making charges of drunkenness. This is the best and worst they can do; and we should think it must convince even the most hide-bound Democrat that the opposition to Grant has nothing whatever to stand upon."

Disraeli is certainly one of the most indiscreet men that ever held the reins of power in England, and contrives to render himself more and more unpopular. Not long since the London Working-men's Association drew his attention to the inconvenience of the four-o'clock closing hour of the polls, and asked him to receive a deputation—which is the English mode of learning and promising attention to the desires of constituents or people. But the Premier declined to grant the request, "because he had numerous engagements," and, moreover, said it was hopeless to attempt a change of hour, as the time had already been fixed by Parliament. Thus everybody is pushed aside, in consequence of the Premier's "engagements."

The Massachusetts State Republican Committee have issued an address in which they say that Grant has no political dogmas that will stand in the way of a reasonable administration of Government, and no political hatreds on which to build up and encourage factions after he shall have entered on his term of office. What a sad contrast would be presented by the elevation to power of the Democratic candidates.

The Mississippi Democrats claim they have elected Congressmen in four out of the five districts of the State namely, the First, by 5520, electing Captain Townsend; the Second by 3329, electing T. M. Martin; the Third by 1216, electing G. P. M. Turner; the Fifth by 771, electing General W. T. Martin. They concede that George C. McKee, Republican, is elected in the Fourth District by nearly 5000 majority.

Importers' Frauds.

REPLY OF E. B. WARD, THE WESTERN MANUFACTURER, TO A. T. STEWART.

The Chicago *Republican* of the 20th publishes the following:—

The New York importers seem to be excessively sensitive to any allusion to the vast frauds on the Treasury that are daily practised in that immaculate city. One of the largest firms claims to have been an especial object of attack in my report to the Cleveland Convention, when their names were not mentioned.

I am not much surprised at the especial anxiety of great and honorable houses, since the terrible exposures at Boston, that resulted in the suicide of one of the members of a wealthy firm, and especially when the Secretary of the Treasury reports that the undervaluations in imported goods amount to twenty per cent., and he refers especially to the importation of a large class of goods manufactured especially for the market, affording tempting opportunities for successful undervaluations. And further, in his report, he says, "But perhaps after all the port of New York, a labyrinthian world in itself, affords as great, if not greater, facilities for defrauding the revenue by evading payment of duties, as any other locality; and I have reason to believe that the most of what is done there is done on a large scale."

What importers in New York are most conspicuous for getting goods manufactured in Europe expressly for the American trade? Who is it that the Commissioner of customs refers to that is evading the payment of full duties on their importations, and does it on a large scale? Will the leading importers of New York answer? Almost the whole of the dry goods imported into this country come through New York, and through a few houses. Where is this 20 per cent. of undervaluations referred to by the Secretary smuggled away? Is it not visible in the stately marble blocks so conspicuous in the great metropolis?

If New York houses were as thoroughly investigated as a few Boston houses have been, there might be a hundred-fold more occasion for suicides than there was in the literary capital, and if the Government was fully remunerated for past delinquencies, some of the most magnificent estates would be likely to sink into ordinary fortunes. Let the free trade importers take the Government officials to task for misrepresentation if these things are not true. But if they are true, let the Government do its duty to all alike, and see to it that this 20 per cent. of undervaluations is stopped, and that the vast sums that have been accumulated through this agency be restored to the Government. Common sense people have their own views about these things, and all the bluster of the indignant importers will only tend to fix the frauds where they justly belong.

Suppose any one firm should import $20,000,000 of goods in one year; the undervaluations being 20 per cent., there would be $4,000,000 of goods upon which the duties are not paid. This, at an average of 50 per cent. duty would yield a net of $2,000,000, or, if this profit was divided between the importer and his customers, the importer would net $1,000,000. If the Secretary is correct, how easy it is for a shrewd importer to roll up a vast fortune at the expense of the public, and in a manner scarcely perceptible to the rest of the world, except in its transparent results. Thus it is that protective duties are practically annulled, while our own manufacturers are struggling for an existence.

E. B. Ward.

A Grand Jury in a Fix.

THEY INDICT A MAN FOR A MURDER THAT WAS NOT COMMITTED.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of July 18, says:—

On the morning of Sunday a difficulty occurred on Commerce street, between Officer Sauerman, of the police force, and a notorious negro, named Charley Peoples. Charley had been acting in a very disorderly manner, and the officer took him into custody. At the time, Peoples was armed with a heavy club, and when the officer was about to convey him to the police station, Peoples raised his club and threatened to dash out the officer's brains. Just as he was about to suit the action to the word, Sauerman drew his pistol and fired, and the contents lodged in Peoples' breast. He was conveyed to an adjoining house, where his wounds were dressed, and he was afterwards taken to his house in Chelsea. Sauerman surrendered to Captain Simons, of the First District Police Station, but as it was quite evident that he acted in self-defense, he was allowed to return to duty. On the following day it was reported that Peoples had died from the effects of his wound, and, the matter being brought before the Grand Jury, a true bill was found against Sauerman, indicting him for murder in the first degree. The strangest part of the affair, however, is that a couple of members of the First Police District went to Chelsea yesterday, to see how Peoples was getting along, as it was stated that, although reported dead, he was alive again. They called at the house occupied by Peoples, and on making inquiry regarding his condition, were informed that he had gone out to take a walk for the good of his health, having almost recovered from the wound inflicted by Sauerman.

The story, although strange, is a true one, and the grand jury of the Criminal Court have certainly placed themselves in a very curious predicament. What action they will take to-day in the Sauerman murder case remains to be seen. It is rather rich to return a verdict of "murder in the first degree" against an officer of police when the victim is walking about the city. Verily "truth is stranger than fiction."

An Irish Murderer Arrested in New York.

The New York *Herald* of this morning says:—

On Sunday morning, on the arrival of the European steamer via Queenstown, Detectives Eustace and Irving, of the Central Police Office, boarded her and took into custody an Irish passenger from Queenstown named Maloony, who is supposed to have committed a murder in Ireland. The arrest was made upon information given by cable, but as the police officials have refused to give the facts until they communicate with Irish officials, it is probable that the accused is innocent. He represents that he has no friends in this country but a sister, whose residence is unknown. He is locked up at Police Headquarters, and takes the arrest very coolly, as he asserts investigation will show that he is not the party wanted in Ireland.

—An Ohioan has invented a plough and sold half his patent right for $11,000. He would hardly have made that by using the implement.

—Miss Anthony's Revolution is six months old, and has commenced to revolve through another volume.

—A black bear in Michigan recently adopted a little girl and made her quite comfortable in the woods until her parents reclaimed her.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT. No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24§

☞ ST. FRANCIS' EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY will take place TO-MORROW, as advertised, having assurance from the Superintendent that the road will be in running order.
1t* JOHN FEENY, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares. THOMAS M. FIRTH,
5 14 11w Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,
5 28t01 Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.
6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TOM MOORE TOLD A FIB WHEN he said "all that's sweet was made but to be lost when sweetest." Phalon's "Flor De Mayo," the new perfume for the handkerchief, refutes the assertion. It is sweetest a few minutes after it has been dropped on the handkerchief, and its fragrance is never lost until it is obliterated by washing. Sold by all Druggists. 1t

☞ THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

A dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Companies, clear of United States tax, will be payable on and after August 1st, 1868, at No. 111 LIBERTY Street New York, or No. 26 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, to the Stockholders of July 15, 1868.
RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
Princeton, July 20, 1868. 7 21 12t

☞ OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of taxes, payable on demand. CHARLES PLATT,
7 13 12t Secretary.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

☞ RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
7 3 1mtp No. 1210 MARKET Street.

THE AMERICAN

HOT-CAST PORCELAIN CO.

Having by special subscription disposed of

2000 Shares of its Reserve Capital Stock,

Thereby securing to its Treasury

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

Now offers to the Public,

AT PAR ($100 PER SHARE),

One Thousand Shares of the Reserve Stock

STILL IN THE TREASURY.

To those looking for investments, this stock presents special inducements. The business of the Company is now well established, and the monopoly is complete. The Company owns PATENT RIGHTS, which secure every application of the material throughout the United States. In addition it possesses the exclusive control of the mineral CRYOLITE in North and South America for the purpose of manufacturing HOT-CAST PORCELAIN, that mineral being the essential ingredient in its production. It now owns 2500 TONS OF CRYOLITE, which will produce 9000 tons of manufactured articles, the increase being made up mainly by quartz, the most abundant mineral on the earth, and consequently obtained at a price very little exceeding the cost of quarrying and transportation. The Company has the privilege of 2500 tons of Cryolite yearly.

Parties desiring full information regarding the Company, or wishing to make CONTRACTS for its products, are invited to call at the Office,

No. 15 South Seventh Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

All communications by mail will receive prompt attention.

By order of the Board,

W. R. PHELPS,
7 22 ws2t4p TREASURER.

CLOTHING.

THE REV. DR. SOMEBODY-OR-OTHER

Makes a practice of giving half of his marriage fees to his wife. This generally works well, and the amiable and accomplished lady is very fond of it.

But, on a recent occasion, the learned clergyman was bothered about making the division. A thoughtful bridegroom presented him with a magnificent suit of ROCKHILL & WILSON'S CLOTHES; coat, vest, and pants. The wife claimed her half. But how should the lot be divided? Neither coat nor vest fit the body, and as to her wearing the pantaloons, it wouldn't do at all. So the clergyman had to keep the whole fee himself; and he said that he never had a better fee in his life; and that he wished that in future, when folks came to get married, they would bring the fee in like manner, from ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Gentlemen who intend to get married, also those who are already married, also young men and boys who won't get married for some time to come, together with all other sorts and conditions, are invited to call and see the tremendous stock of elegant summer raiment, now rapidly moving off from the

GREAT BROWN CLOTHING HALL OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW STYLES OF

FANCY CASSIMERES.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANT TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OTHERS, TO THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CASSIMERES, ALL THE NEW STYLES,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. W

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
81§ GIRARD ROW.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE

828 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
STRIPED DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS.
PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING

Less than Jobbers' Prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,
9 18§smw NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

---

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS,
JOBBERS, and
RETAILERS
OFFER

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS

Of Our Late Importations

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW STORE. JAMES M'MULLAN, NEW STOCK

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

LINEN AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the Ladies of Philadelphia and surrounding districts for their liberal patronage, and begs to inform them that

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY HE HAS OPENED HIS

NEW STORE,

NO. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,

TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.

His long experience in Linen Goods, and his facilities for obtaining supplies

DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS, enable him at all times to offer

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

The OLD STORE, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT, will be kept open as usual. 4 6 mwf3m

OPERA GLASSES.

FROM BARDOU & SON, PARIS.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Have Just Opened a Large Invoice of

PARTICULARLY FINE

OPERA GLASSES,

Including every variety of

Rock Crystal,
Ocular Graduated,
Duchesse, and
VARIABLE AND NIGHT LENSES.

ALSO, [4 4 sw

Tourist Glasses and Telescopes.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Handsome Brown Stone RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, 4114, and 4116 SPRUCE Street, C. J. FELL & BRO.,
7 15 wfm1msp* No. 120 South FRONT Street.

NEW YORKISMS.

From our own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 22, 1868.

On Sunday one of those cases transpired, which coroners' inquests never wholly clear up, and in which a great deal is left to the imagination of newspaper readers. It appears that in the afternoon a Mr. John Spicer, residing at No. 79 West Eleventh street, within a couple of blocks of Broadway, feeling himself in need of a slight purgative sent a servant for a Seidlitz powder to the drug store of Mr. J. B. Frees, on Sixth avenue. The powder was purchased, brought home, and swallowed by Mr. Spicer. It had scarcely got down his throat before he complained of its pungent and bitter taste. He was also attacked with vomiting. A Dr. Bartlett, who happened to be passing at the moment, was espied by Mrs. Spicer, and at once summoned to her husband's side. Quickly as the summons was made, however, it was almost too late for any effectual remedy to be applied. Dr. Bartlett came to the conclusion that strychnine must have been a large ingredient of the powders taken, and this suspicion was guaranteed by an examination of the papers. The doctor informed the poisoned man that he had but a very short time to live, and that such arrangements as he had to make for the support of his family must be made immediately. The moribund listened to him with calmness, which was either stoicism or Christianity, and replied that all his worldly affairs were settled, and that he was quite in readiness to depart. Even whilst he was speaking, the death signals came on, and the physician had not been in the house half an hour before the ill-fated man whom he had been summoned to see, lay before him a corpse. The clerk, Joseph Simmons, who sold the powders, was immediately arrested, and stated that several others, precisely like those sold to Mr. Spicer's servant, and out of the same box, had been sold during the day. A coroner's inquest has not yet been held, and the public is therefore, in a good deal of suspense in regard to the real cause of Mr. Spicer's death. The belief that the powders contained strychnine, and that he was thereby poisoned, is by no means generally accepted. Reports have gained ground that the patient had been suffering from extreme depression of spirits during the last few days, and that the application of strychnine was his own voluntary act. From the clerk's statement that several other powders of the same kind had been sold during the day, it was feared that other cases of poisoning might confirm the suspicion of strychnine. None having come to light, however, color seems to be lent to the conjecture that the unfortunate Mr. Spicer may have sought a refuge from life's ills where so many thousands have sought it before, and in one desperate moment have held to his lips the remediless and relentless nightshade which cured and killed at once.

Another mystery of a less startling, only because of a less tragic character, has occurred in robbery, or defalcation, at the Importers and Traders' Bank, to the tune of $80,000. As yet no one appears to know anything about it. From the President down to the porter, from the cashier down to the fledgling clerk, all maintain a profound reticence which is shared in by the police authorities. At the police headquarters in Mulberry street, Superintendent Kennedy preserves that imperturbable exterior which means nothing, or may mean a great deal, as the thing may be. Captain Young is bluff and guarded; and Inspector Dilkes keeps all he knows to himself. All that has yet oozed out is that the Second Teller of the bank deposited in his till in the bank safe, on the night of July 3, $100,000, four-fifths of which were invisible when the safe was opened on the succeeding Monday morning. This safe was unlocked by five different keys, which were in the custody of five different persons, so that complicity seems almost impossible. One employe of the bank has indeed been arrested on suspicion, but was discharged from custody because of the insufficiency of any evidence. All that is known is that $80,000 have mysteriously vanished, and that both the officials of the bank and the officials of the police are keeping unwontedly dark about the matter

A marriage has lately taken place which has occasioned an incalculable amount of scandal among the fair congregationists of a certain suburban Church of the Exaltation, which I will not further particularize. The subjects of the scandal are a young clergyman who has hitherto been considered as immaculate as a monk, and a young woman who, whatever her past life may have been, has, for the last year, manifested a desire to be good for the future. To any one who has read those piquant historiettes "Anonyma" and "Skittles," the whole affair will read like a realization of one of the penitent-Magdalen scenes in one of those books, especially the latter. Precisely one year ago, for it was in the month of July, 1867, a young woman of twenty-five took a parlor and a bed-room in one of the most secluded seclusions of Harlem or of Hoboken, whichever you please. At any rate; it commences with H. Did she come from London? Did she come from Paris? Did she come from New York? No one knew. All that was known was that she was beautiful, sweet-looking, possessed apparently of plenty of ready money, and that she paid her laundlady and her washerwoman. By degrees she began to go to church; then she took a pew there; then she took a Sunday-school class; then she joined the Dorcas society; and then the young minister—who, among the young ladies of the congregation, went by the endearing nickname of "Little Pinky"—began to take notice of her and to exercise himself about her spiritual welfare. A few of the ladies, who were strong-minded enough to overlook the fact of the young woman's living entirely unprotected and alone, ventured to visit her; but perhaps her manner froze them, for she never returned their visit, nor invited them to call again. Finally "Little Pinky" called upon her, and having called once, called again. He learned that she had never been baptized, never been confirmed, never received any religious education whatsoever, and that is about all he did learn, until nine months had passed away. The result of the scrutiny of fifty pairs of sharp spinster eyes fastened on him was, that he was pronounced "in love." His scrutinizers were correct. He was not only in love, but he had even gone so far as to offer his hand and heart to the fair unknown. Here the acme of the affair is reached. Like another *Skittles*, this piquantly repentant *ingenue* fell on her knees before her innocent adorer, confessed who and what she was, and adjured him to believe that indeed she did want to lead a better life, but counselled him for his own fair reputation's sake, to root his passion for her out of his heart. The young clergyman was of course sadly taken aback; but love had struck its tendons throughout all his nature, and was not to be rooted out like a weakly-clinging bush. He aptly quoted the text about the unbelieving wife being sanctified by the husband; and the result is that *Skittles* has forever given up the pomps and vanities of this life, wherein she once cut so tremendous a swell, and has subsided into a quiet-spoken, hard-working minister's wife. Whether the newly-wedded pair will be permitted to remain in their present parish, however, is extremely uncertain. I am afraid they will discover that repentance in this life does not inevitably escape retribution, and that, where a name has once been made notorious, forgiveness by Heaven does not always mean forgetfulness on the part of the world.

ALI BABA.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING FOR HOT WEATHER.—Every variety suited to the season for Men, Youths, Boys, and Children, new, fresh and fashionable, replenished daily, and selling rapidly at prices guaranteed in all cases lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled, and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER.—The remarkable facts connected with the discovery and history of the Gettysburg Katalysine Spring have rapidly spread all over the country, and invalids are everywhere using the water as a remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Urinary, Bronchial, and other diseases, including debility and prostration of the vital powers of the system.

The proprietors have completed arrangements for supplying the Gettysburg Katalysine Water in such quantities as will probably meet the increasing demand.

Physicians and invalids desiring information as to the attested medicinal virtues of this water, will find printed copies of statements of invalids, and the report of eminent physicians, on application to any of the Druggists' Stores where the Water is for sale.

DISASTER FOLLOWS NEGLECT.—Whoever feels the premonitory symptoms of sickness should remember that it adds the agony of self-reproach to the pangs of disease to remember that they *might have been prevented*.

Languor, debility, and low spirits are often the precursors of terrible disorders. They indicate an immediate necessity for a tonic, and the best tonic in existence is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Sick headache, pain in the right side, and yellowness of the whites of the eyes are unmistakable symptoms of an approaching bilious attack, and, in order to ward it off, common prudence dictates the propriety of resorting to the most efficacious of all anti bilious preparations—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Flatulence, nausea, oppression after eating, irregularity of the bowels, and a distaste for exertion, denote a disordered state of the stomach which, if neglected, is sure to culminate in chronic dyspepsia but which may be relieved in a few hours, and entirely cured in a few days, by taking half a wineglassful of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS at regular intervals.

All physicians admit that innumerable lives are sacrificed every year that might have been saved by *precautionary medication*. Remember that one of the principal uses of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is to put the system in a condition to REPEL DISEASE. It recruits and restores the waning strength, and is, therefore, especially needed during the season when intense heat makes such heavy and constant drafts on the vital principle.

A YOUNG LADY is making herself conspicuous at one of the watering-places by wearing a sack of light blue cloth, trimmed with showy gold braid and military buttons. If any other young lady among our readers is desirous of similar notoriety, and at the same time have the notoriety mixed with admiration, we would recommend one of those complete summer suits of gentlemen's Clothing from Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental. They are the admiration of every one.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DUTY.—It is a duty we owe to ourselves, as well as to those who are dependent upon us to preserve our health and strength. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" are found to be an unfailing and valuable assistant in maintaining the vigor of the system, and in keeping it in tone. Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

IT IS ALTOGETHER wrong to trifle with a bad cough or cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

TRENWITH has everything in the literary line that readers can wish for. His popular news depot, at No. 107 S. Third street, is filled almost to surfeit with romances, condensed biographies, novelettes, ridiculous serials, fashion plates, literary periodicals, and travels, illustrated and news journals. He receives all the New York journals of the day long before the regular mail comes in, and furnishes them to his readers at a very moderate rate.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.
☞ *Alpacas from $2½ to $8.*
☞ *Linens from $1·50 to $4, etc. etc.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

MARRIED.

MYERS—HERBERT.—On the 4th instant, by the Rev. J. Walker Jackson, WILLIAM O. MYERS to ANNA Z. HERBERT, all of this city.

WOOLMAN—CARTER.—On the 29th ultimo, by Thomas C. Trotter, Minister of the Gospel, Mr. SAMUEL S. WOOLMAN to Miss MARTHA J. CARTER, all of this city.

DIED.

COOPER.—At Cooper's Point, on the 21st instant, HARRY FULMER, son of Samuel C. and Emma J. Cooper, aged 7 months.

Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. *

HAMILTON.—On the 21st instant, after a long and lingering illness, JANE, wife of William Hamilton, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, N. W. corner of Seventeenth and Lombard streets, on Friday, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

PEARSON.—On the 21st instant, DAVIS PEARSON, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, York road above Rising Sun village, on Friday morning, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness at 9 o'clock, at the office of William H. Moore, undertaker, No. 505 Arch street, to convey the friends to the house. **

PICNIC.

FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,

And all that are in favor of Liberty for Ireland.

A GRAND PIC NIC will be given by the UNION CIRCLE, in COTTAGE GROVE, Gloucester, New Jersey, ON THURSDAY, July 23, 1868. The Grove is within five minutes walk from the ferry.

Addresses will be delivered by Hon. JAMES GIBBONS, and Major W. McWILLIAMS. It is also expected that General O'Neil will be present.

A Brass and String Band will be in attendance. Refreshments on the ground.

Co. A, Eighth Regiment Irish Army, will leave foot of South street, Gloucester Ferry, on the same day, 2 o'clock boat, for the Pic Nic grounds.

Tickets, 50 cents, including fare on the boats; children accompanying parents holding tickets, free.

Tickets for sale at the ferry, and by any member of the Circle. Boats leave foot of South street every 30 minutes. Regular fare 10 cents. 7 20 3t*

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK, THURSDAY, July 23. Match for $1000. Mile heats, best in 5; wagon and driver to weigh 300 pounds. Good day and track. Horses to start at 3½ o'clock P. M.

M. Goodin names b. m. Mary,
J. Turner names b. m. Fanny Allen.

The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended. 7 13 4t

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 610

HOLLOWAY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH STREET,
7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

WINES, ETC.

CHARLES BOTTLER'S IMPERIAL SPARKLING CATAWBA.

SOLE AGENTS,

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street,
5 15 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street.
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9}

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

WANTS.

MUSICIANS WANTED FOR UNITED States Regimental Bands; also field musicians. Apply at United States Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 520 S. FRONT Street. 7 6 3t 7 20 3

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1·25, and upwards AT DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 1 6 29 3m

STUBBS' XX FCB

Will cure the DYSPEPSIA,
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.
Principal Depot, No. 2414 FRANKFORD ROAD.
For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 7 15 1m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5 5p

PATENTED—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 20 5p

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

GLENDINNING & DAVIS.

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 2 3p

R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

SUMMER RESORTS.

HYGENIA HOUSE.

COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,

Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.

7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.
Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
At Cape Island, N. J.,

was opened on the 25th of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address

GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL,
6 12 fmw tf HARRISBURG, Pa.

SEA-BATHING. SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY.

A few choice rooms fronting the Ocean can be had if applied for immediately.

R. R. THOMPSON,
PROPRIETOR.
Music by Carl Sentz's Band. 7 22 6t

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Is now open for the reception of Guests.

Music under the direction of Simon Hassler.

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
6 2 3m] ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.}

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.

ROBERT L. FURY 7 13 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., is now open for the Summer season. Families desiring a quiet home at the sea shore, at a moderate price, will call on or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches, for the accommodation of guests. 6 23 1m

THE TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, IS now open for the season.

Terms—$2·50 per day, or $15 per week.
HUMPHREY HUGHES,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
5 16 tfrp PHILADELPHIA

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1 85 p

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co

BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

BUY COUPONS OF

GOVERNMENT BONDS

AT SAME PRICE AS GOLD.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE POPULAR LOANS

Central and Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

COUPONS OF THESE BONDS CASHED AT OUR OFFICE.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS

OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

The Union Pacific Railroad Co,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co,

Paid at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
6 1tf PHILADELPHIA.

Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

$5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to this Company, namely, the main line from Phillipsburg, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 101 miles; the Beaver Meadow branch, 17½ miles, and the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch, 42½ miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 78 miles double track, equal, with sidings, to 309 miles of single track, together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements, and materials belonging to this Company, in use on the said Railroads.

This mortgage is a first lien on all of the above Roads, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, on which it is preceded by a mortgage for $1,500,000 due in 1873, the Bonds of which are exchanging, as fast as presented, for the present issues; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first mortgage on the abovementioned property.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,
Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,
Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
7 1 1m No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
6 22 1m

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, Guaranteed, Principal and Interest, by the

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,

For Sale at 95, and Interest from June 1.

C. & H. BORIE,
No. 3 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
BOWEN & FOX,
6 25 1mrp No. 18 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

FOR SALE BY

WHELEN BROTHERS,
No. 105 South THIRD Street.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Inquiry into the Frauds in Mississippi—Inauguration of Gov. Bullock, of Georgia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

General Dyer and the Ordnance Frauds.

General Dyer, chief of ordnance, who was charged with gross frauds by the Joint Committee on Ordnance, and recommended by them for removal, has written a letter to the Secretary of War, calling for a military court to investigate his case. He asks that Generals Grant, Halleck, Meade, Sheridan, Thomas, and Hancock constitute the court. The President, it is said, will accede to his request.

The Senate Finance Committee,

at its meeting to-day, considered informally the Funding bill which passed the House last night. The Committee are of opinion that the House bill is not as good as the Senate bill, and will recommend the Senate to refuse to concur in the House amendments, and to insist upon the Senate bill.

The Ways and Means Committee

had a long discussion this morning over Mr. Morrill's bill to abolish the bonded warehouse system. Upon reaching a vote on the question of reporting the bill to the House, the Committee stood 4 to 4, one member being absent. The absent member is understood to be opposed to the measure, so it is probably killed.

The President, it is ascertained, has not yet signed

The Tax Bill,

the announcement made yesterday that he had done so being a mistake. It is doubtful whether he will sign it at all.

The Mississippi Election.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Committee on Reconstruction this morning appointed Mr. Paine as a sub-committee to examine General Gillem's report on the subject of the recent vote in Mississippi on the adoption of the Constitution of that State. They also appointed a sub-committee to prepare a bill, which will be reported to-morrow, providing for

A Provisional Government for Texas,

Pending the meeting of the Convention. The intention is to put United States troops under the control of the Convention. A brother of Governor Hamilton, of Texas, and others say that such action is necessary in consequence of the numerous outrages on loyal men.

The Lynching in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—The three robbers who were lynched near Seymour made full disclosures of their connection with many robberies and murders in that vicinity. The headquarters were at the Reno House, near Rockford, about two miles from Seymour. The family was declared to be the originators in numerous murders and highway robberies, and of being direct participators in nearly all of them, rendering life and property unsafe, and holding the peaceful and law-abiding citizens in a continual state of fear.

John Reno is now in the Missouri Penitentiary, and two other members of the family are under arrest for the robbery of the Adams Express Company. Frank Reno, the most skilful assassin of the whole family, is now at Windom, Cal. A large reward will be offered by the officers of the Adams Express Company for the delivery of his body at Seymour, Jackson county, Ind.

Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, Inaugurated.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 22.—Rufus B. Bullock was inaugurated as Governor at noon to-day. His address is brief and laudatory of the Republican party and condemnatory of the President's policy. He says experience has proved the wisdom and justice of conferring suffrage on the freemen. A national salute was fired in honor of the event. General Meade and staff were present at the ceremony, which passed off quietly. Both Houses have adjourned over until 10 A. M. on Friday. It is reported that the military commission for the trial of the Columbus prisoners will be dissolved to-day, and the prisoners remanded to the civil authorities.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	134½	Chi.and N.W.pref.	84¾
N.Y.and E. R.	68¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	107½
Ph. and Rea.R.	95¼	Pitts. F.W.and Chi.	
Mich. S.and N. I. R.	92¾	R. R.	110¾
Cle. and Pitt.R.	88	Gold	143
Chi. and N. W. com.	84½	Market firm.	

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JOHN ALLEN.

More About "The Wickedest Man in New York."

The August number of *Packard's Monthly* contains a second article on "The Wickedest Man in New York," by Mr. Oliver Dyer. We quote the principal passages:—

HIS RECEPTION OF VISITORS.

"Since the appearance of the sketch in the July number of this magazine Mr. Allen has been run down with visitors, especially clergymen, who, he says, invariably ask for the Wickedest Man in New York, to which inquiry he promptly responds as being the identical individual 'referred to.'

"His reception of his clerical visitors is sometimes exquisitely characteristic.

"'I'm glad to see you, gentlemen,' he says. 'Walk in. Sit down. Make yourselves at home. Have a copy of the *Little Wanderer's Friend*? We have to do a good deal of missionary work down here, and I find the *Little Wanderer's Friend* a good thing in that line. Take it home with you and read it. Lots of good stuff in it. Good music, too. I like to have clergymen come here. I want to do all the good I can; and I don't know any class of men who'd be more benefitted by association with me than clergymen. So, come, often, gentlemen, and stay late.'

HIS OPINION OF RELIGIOUS PAPERS.

"Allen also frequently plays off his *Observer* and *Independent* on his clerical visitors; gets them into theological discussions, and twists and harasses them in all manner of good-natured ways, always taking care to keep himself master of the situation under all circumstances.

"One curious development of Allen's character was manifested in his anxiety to know how the religious papers would treat his case as set forth in our sketch. His tenacity of connection with the religious press is, in truth, a most singular and significant fact—far more significant than he himself has any idea of.

"'What possible interest can you take in religious papers?' we once asked him. 'Why do you read the *Observer* and the *Independent*?'

"'Oh,' he replied, 'I'm liberal in my views, and impartial in my tastes. And as to reading, why, I read anything, from Tom Paine to the Bible. Besides, I must have my theology and my whisky "straight." I don't want either of 'em watered or adulterated. The *Observer* and *Independent* are out-and-outers—one on one side and t'other on t'other. They strike out from the shoulder, and get in a lick under the ear every time. When the *Observer* gets hold of one of your loose, milk-and-water Christians, or some fellow with an unsound, new-fangled theology, it shakes him just as one of Kit Burns' pups shakes a rat; and then the *Independent* gets mad, and pitches in, and shakes the *Observer* just as Kit shakes the pup when he gets mad. That's my style. I like a lively Gospel and a muscular religion. I go in for the church militant, and pride myself on being a high private in the same army in which the *Observer* and *Independent* are field-marshal. I'm content to carry the knapsack, and let them wear the plumes.'

FONDNESS FOR MUSIC.

"An additional and pointed illustration of Allen's fondness for sacred music was recently given to us by Sergeant George E. Towns, of the Fourth Precinct Metropolitan Police. In the winter of 1864, when the Sergeant, then a patrolman, was walking his beat with his comrade, Frederick Gilbert, they stopped, about 3 o'clock in the morning, to kick their heels on Allen's stoop. It was bitter cold, and, to keep their hearts warm, they began to hum some heart-stirring old hymns. After a while they struck into old Coronation:—

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,
Let angels prostrate fall,
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown Him Lord of all."

As they concluded the hymn a noise was heard inside of Allen's bar-room, and Mr. Towns exclaimed:—

"'Hush, Gilbert! there's some one in there!"

"'It is only me, Towns,' responded Allen, opening the door and stepping to the threshold in his night rig, bitter cold as it was. 'I heard you humming old Coronation, and had to get up and come down. I could not stand it, with that old tune buzzing in my ears. Old Coronation will always fetch me at any season of the year, and at any time of the day or night.'

"On the third day of July last, as Dr. J. M. Ward, a well-known Christian philanthropist, was passing Allen's saloon, at about 10 o'clock in the morning, he found him sitting near the door with a copy of *Packard's Monthly* for July in his hand, intently studying our sketch of him. On accosting Allen he was kindly greeted in return; and, after some conversation about the sketch, Dr. Ward spoke to him, as is his custom on every fit occasion, about his soul's welfare and the salvation of his children.

"In response to this Allen called out,

"'Chester, come here,' and his son came to his side.

"'Now, Chester,' said he, 'sing "Nearer, my God, to Thee," for the Doctor.'

"And thereupon Allen himself led off, and father and son sang:—

"'Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee,
E'en though it be a cross
That raiseth me;
Still, all my song shall be,
Nearer, My God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee.'

"And there that strange man sat in his dance-house, on that third day of July, with the door open to the street, and his little son standing by his side, and led the child in song through the whole five verses of that hymn, in as devotional and reverent a manner, Dr. Ward says, as he ever witnessed.

HORROR OF INFIDELITY.

"Allen is solicitous that little Chester should not have his mind poisoned by anything verging on infidelity. On one occasion, when visitors were present, an infidel came into the dancing-saloon, about 11 o'clock at night, and began to ventilate his belief, or rather his unbelief. He was surprised at being at once taken up by Allen and demolished. The unbeliever was no match for the Wickedest Man in theology, philosophy, or common sense. He soon retired, rather crestfallen; and after the door had closed on him, Allen turned to some of those present and exclaimed, in tones of grief and bitterness:—

"'My God! gentlemen, to think of a man's coming into my house and uttering such sentiments as those! Why, I wouldn't have had my family heard that man for anything! And Chester, especially—'

"Here, seeing the looks of astonishment on some of the visitors' faces, he exclaimed:—

"'I know what you're thinking of. You think that Chester hears worse than that. But he don't. He hears me swear, and he hears the girls when they get mad or drunk, and they *can* talk bad enough when they get agoing, God knows; but I don't care for that. That isn't anything. That don't kill. But to have Chester get the notion that the Bible isn't true, or to have him hear any man deny the existence of God, or attempt to make God anything less than God—why, damn it to hell, gentlemen, I wouldn't have such notions as those put into Chester's head for all the world!'

"Was there ever another such man as this incomprehensible Water street dance-house-keeper?

LOVE FOR LAW AND ORDER.

"Another singular fact about this man is his passion for law and order. The law, in his opinion, must be respected and obeyed. The Hon. Thomas C. Acton, President of the Board of Metropolitan Police, says that during the riots of 1863 he swore Allen in as a special policeman, and that he was a perfect lion on the side of the authorities all through those frightful times. So trustworthy and true-hearted was he, so implicitly could his word be relied upon, that Mr. Acton swore in every man that he sent to him for that purpose, without any questions, so sure was he of his judgment and loyalty. And in not a single instance did Mr. Acton find that his confidence in the man had been misplaced.

"The police of the Fourth Ward bear similar testimony to this man's orderliness, and his love of public and especially Sabbath decorum. He renders most efficient aid to the police in keeping the crowds that assemble at the out-door Sabbath meetings in order.

* * * "Our Wickedest Man was not present at the meeting above described, else things might have gone differently. He has a most unique way of quieting rowdies on such occasions. He takes the ringleader by the collar, and jerks him out of his boots and into decorum by a single application of muscles. Or, he seizes some obstreperous disturber by the throat, and impressively exclaims:—

"'You lousy hound, what do you mean by treating the ministers of the Gospel with disrespect? When a gentleman takes the trouble to bring you a message from Heaven for nothing, arn't you man enough to listen to him respectfully? If I catch you making any more disturbance here, I'll boot you into the dock!'

"Another of his 'means of grace' is to take a boisterous worshipper by the collar and say:—

"'Come here and take a drink you son of a thief!' And after administering a dose of Bourbon to him, he gives him a jerk and a shove, and says, 'Now go mind your Gospel, and see that you treat the preacher respectfully, or I'll button your nose over your eye!'

"By such measures, and others of a similar character, this phenomenal creature, at an out-door Sabbath meeting, will keep in order a crowd that it would seem could be reduced to subjection by no other means. His own criticisms on the speakers, meanwhile, are as unsparing as they are original. He has a keen perception of their fitness or unfitness, as the case may be; and no one rejoices more than he does when a speaker proves himself called of Heaven to the work, nor grieves more poignantly when one brings the cause he attempts to serve into contempt by his incapacity and folly.

"GRIT AND GRACE."

"It must be that there is something in this man's blood which makes him as eager for sacred songs, and for religious services, as the setter is for game. His declaration, quoted in our former article, that 'grit and *grace* run through his family as the Tigris and the Jordan run through the Holy Land,' was no mere idle boast. To those three clerical brothers of his we hope yet to see a fourth added. John Allen, as a preacher of the Gospel to the out-door poor of New York, and to the vagabonds of the streets and docks, would be the Boanerges of the metropolis.

BENEVOLENCE.

"Allen is tender-hearted towards poor children. He gathers them into his infernal place by dozens and scores during the inclement weather, and especially in the winter, and often not only feeds, but clothes them. He also sends them to Sabbath-school. Sometimes he goes into the streets on the Sabbath and gathers up the vagrant children in squads, and marches them off to the Mission Sabbath-school in Dover street, or to some other similar institution elsewhere. And he looks to their behavior, too, after he gets them into Sabbath-school, and takes a fatherly interest in their welfare.

"This man takes especial pleasure in helping the most helpless cases. Licensed venders come in for a goodly share of his friendly attentions.

A JOKE ON THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

"Among the most recent 'distinguished' visitors to Mr. Allen's abode were several large deputations from the Democratic National Convention, when that institution was lately flourishing in Fourteenth street. One company of country delegates, numbering 30, went down to No. 304 Water street, under the escort of Captain Thorne, of the Fourth Precinct; and we are informed that as many as sixty delegates were present at one time, filling both bar-room and dancing saloon, and protruding upon the stoop and sidewalk. They had all read our account of the Wickedest Man, and were anxious to see him. He was courteous and cordial, as he always is to visitors. One of the delegates remarked:—

"'I suppose this is about the worst section of the city, Mr. Allen, from all accounts?' To which Mr. Allen quietly replied:—

"'Well, yes, it has had that reputation; but just now it is completely eclipsed by Fourteenth street!'

"This retort was received with applause, and the delegates hailed 'The Wickedest' as a man and a brother.

SUMMING UP.

"According to our view of the matter, the pre-eminent wickedness of John Allen comes from his wilful perversion of his own original excellence of character, the prostitution of extraordinary talents to base uses, and the persistent violation of divine laws, the truth and binding force of which he clearly perceives and steadfastly believes.

"There is a plentiful supply of men in New York who are far more vile, beastly, and repulsive than this Wickedest Man. In point of fact, he is not repulsive; he does not impress one who knows him as a 'vile fellow,' but as a bold, chivalric emissary of Pandemonium, who has good points enough to enable him to serve his Satanic chieftain with a force and efficiency no mere bestial satrap of hell could ever achieve.

"We are glad that he has the grace to be grieved by our 'showing him up as we have found him,' according to agreement; glad that he winces at the thought of his children's some day reading our sketch. For, as we said in the beginning, we like the man, despite his wickedness, and would do much to rescue him from the fate to which he seems to be rushing.

JOHN ALLEN'S PROMISE.

"At 4 o'clock P. M, on Friday, the 10th day of July, after the foregoing had been put in type, we had an interview with John Allen, in the private room of Mr. Acton, and in Mr. Acton's presence, at Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry street. Allen protested against being called the Wickedest Man in New York. Said he:—

"'I am not the wickedest man in this city. There are lots of worse men than I am—men who never help the poor nor poor children, nor do anything for anybody; and Mr. Acton here knows that I spend hundreds of dollars in that way.'

"We then stated why we considered him the 'Wickedest Man in New York,' quoting the paragraph above, in which we embody our views on that point. This seemed to be a new view of the subject to him—and on our offering to state anything, as coming from him, which he wished to have said, he replied:—

"'Well, just say that I have some good points, and that I am not the Wickedest Man in New York by a long way.'

"Mr. Acton then tackled him about his keeping such a den, and sent the truth home to his heart that, by staying there, he would blight the life of his idolized boy.

"'And now, John,' continued Mr. Acton, 'I want you to promise us that you will quit that place, and give your children a fair chance.'

"Allen hesitated and remonstrated for a long time, but finally said:—

"'Well, I promise to do it.'

"'When will you quit?' we asked.

"'The first of next May,' he replied.

"'Say September,' said Mr. Acton.

"'I can't do it—impossible. You could not get out of here in a week. My other property is rented, and I can't manage it before May.'

"'Yes you can, John, persisted Mr. Acton; 'say September.'

"'Well, if I can sell out my business, I will,' he at last said.

"'No, John; be a man and do the clean thing. Quit the business, turn your house into a home for poor girls, and regenerate that whole region. You can do it if you'll only try.'

"Allen was powerfully affected, and at last said:

"'Well, gentlemen, I give you my word that I'll quit the business by the first of next May, sure, and as much sooner as I can!' and he rushed from the room.

"'He'll do it,' said Mr. Acton, as Allen disappeared. 'John never goes back on his pledged word. The fact is you have hit him in the very core of his heart. Your sketch painted his very soul, and the picture is constantly before him. He has been in a state of unrest ever since. He never knew before how wicked he is, nor what his life is leading to. That boy of his is the strong point. He worships that child, and wants him to grow up a good and great man, and now he begins to see how cruel it is to keep the child in such a place. Besides, John himself has good points, lots of 'em. He really wants to be a man. He was up here with me an hour and a half last Sunday morning, talking about these matters. What there is bad in him can be cured, and you'll fetch him, sure. Let the people keep praying for him. God rules in this world, and He will bring these matters all out straight.'"

NIGHT RAMBLES IN PARIS.

V.—The Carrieres de L'Amerique.

After having decided upon proceeding to the Carrieres de l'Amerique, it became necessary to ascertain whether our driver was willing, not only to take us that distance, but likewise to venture into such an out-of-the-way and dangerous locality at such an unseasonable hour of the night. As it happened, our provincial "cocher" had never heard of the Carrieres, and consequently could not be daunted by their evil reputation.

The streets are by this time almost entirely deserted; every now and then we come upon sergents-de-ville walking in pairs; late roisterers being conducted home by some "guardian angel;" solitary pedestrians walking for security in the middle of the road; and the lights of the chiffonniers dancing before us like the lights of ships at sea. We cross the Boulevards, and find these equally deserted, save that a solitary carriage containing some grande dame in tulle and diamonds, stealing a few momentary winks of sleep flashes past. We go over the Canal St. Martin, up the Rue Faubourg du Temple, across the Boulevard de l'Exterieur, and proceed to ascend the steep incline of La Courtille. So far we feel satisfied that we are in the right road; but where to turn off to the Carrieres, as we know we shall have to do, we are in doubt. At this moment we overtake a couple of sergents-de-ville, and order the driver to pull up and make inquiries. "Carrieres de l'Amerique?" they repeat to one another, and stare at us; but, with the imperturbation of French policemen, they ask no questions, and after having directed us, make some muttered observations to each other about "deux fous Anglais" as we disappear. We pass the Mairie and the Church of Belleville, and on arriving at an open space encompassed by arcades of lime trees, turn sharply off to the left; and after some minutes' drive along a dark, steep, desolate road, which puts our driver in a remarkably bad humor, come to the dark, narrow turning, with a couple of solitary lodging houses at each corner, which, we had been informed, led to the Carrieres de l'Amerique.

We stop the cab, and alight, bidding the coachman await our return. He grumbles, but we take no notice of that, and so he composes himself for a nap as we advance up the dark lane. We also take care to keep to the middle of the road to guard against any too sudden interview, which might otherwise be easily made from behind the broken bits of wall, the jutting masses of earth, and the rude irregular fences on either side. At last, in the dim light, we catch sight of some empty wagons drawn up on one side of the road, and see before us the light of a blazing fire. We are sure now that we are on the right road. As we advance, the ground on either hand becomes more hilly and desolate-looking, rising higher and higher, until at last we find ourselves encompassed by a series of steep mounds with clusters of bushes and stunted trees cutting here and there against the heavy gray sky.

On our left hand we notice a long winding flight of rude steps, hewn out of the soft stone, leading evidently to the tops of the kilns, the fires from which we had already remarked: after a moment's hesitation we decide upon ascending them. On reaching the summit of the mound, we find we are in the midst of a large, desolate tract of broken ground, with several large open sheds at some distance in front of us, but considerably towards our left. The wind blows chill, and a drizzling rain begins to fall.

We are irresolute in which direction to proceed. The proper course, we feel, is to make for the sheds; but all looks black as pitch beneath their roofs, and if any of the miserable wretches whom we know to be at hand should think it worth while to attack us on our entering these sheds, retreat would be difficult over such rough ground, with its innumerable pit-holes. Whilst we are deliberating as to the course we shall adopt, we make out against a small patch of sky the outlines of some figures moving about beneath the sheds. Our own forms we know must be distinctly visible to these people, as there is a broad mass of sky behind us. Presently we observe three men issuing from out the darkness,—two of whom, apparently descend the hill in the direction of the road by which we had entered the quarries, while the third advances slowly over the broken ground that intervenes between ourselves and him. As he approaches, he branches off on a sudden in a like direction to that taken by his companions. This gives us some concern; it looks as if these men were taking us in the rear. Therefore we advance at once towards the last mentioned individual, who still continues in sight. As soon as we are certain that we are within hearing we hail him, and he at once halts. I ask, "Are there many at the quarries to-night?" "Not so many as usual," replies he. We ask how many. "Why," he replies, "there are nine of them now at the plaster kilns, and six or seven at the cement kilns, I fancy." "Are they asleep?" "Some are, the two women and the child, and several of the men, but a couple of men are having a game of cards." "Is there anybody in the stone quarries?" we next inquired. "No," he replied, "we only go there when the police chase us." This reply indicates that he is an habitue of the place; but on asking our new acquaintance what he is, he coolly tells us he is a house-painter, and had been a week out of work. "Who were those men who came from the sheds with you a few minutes ago?" we inquired. "A couple of tramps, who have gone off to the Halles to see if they can get a job." "You know your way, of course, all about this place?" "Yes." "Well, will you mind showing us over it?" "Not at all," he replied; whereupon we all moved forward, he leading the way.

During the foregoing conversation we had taken "stock" of our man, so far as the dim light would admit of our doing. We saw at once by the torn state of his clothes and by his general manner, that he was no house-painter a week out of work; still, there was nothing of the cut-throat about his appearance, and we thought we might venture to put ourselves under his guidance; particularly, too, if what he said was true, and women and children trusted themselves at night time in such a place.

We followed him into the first shed. True enough, lying on the bare ground round the top of the still burning kiln we counted four men, all ragged and shoeless, a couple of pale-faced, scantily clad women, and a chubby-looking little girl, the whole of them seemingly fast asleep; while up in a corner, sheltered behind a pile of bricks, we observed two ill-looking, barefooted blackguards, playing piquet with a pack of dirty cards, by the light of a bit of tallow candle stuck in the ground, while a third was looking on. All were smoking short black pipes, and all seemed to be in an advanced state of intoxication. They exchanged a few words with our guide, but took no notice of me or my friend beyond eyeing us with a confused expression of surprise. The guide we had picked up now conducts us between long piles of newly made bricks stacked to dry, then along a narrow winding pathway, over the same kind of broken ground we had already traversed, until we reach the top of the cement kilns, three of which, within a short distance of each other, are burning furiously. We find the heat too fierce, and the fumes by far too noxious, to continue in close vicinity to them for any length of time; and we notice that the dirty, ragged, wan-looking wretches who are sleeping near them likewise keep at a safe distance. "Many a man has been suffocated by going to sleep too close to them," observes our guide. "I once saw a fellow carried off to the Morgue from here. He was so wet and cold when he came in, that he would lie down near the edge, though every one cautioned him of the danger he was exposing himself to. By and by we dropped off to sleep, and he with the rest of us; and when we began to turn out in the morning before the workmen arrived, we found the poor devil had 'lost his taste for bread,'—had 'broken his pipe in fact,' and required to be 'dressed in deal'"—slang phrases, signifying that he was dead, and ready for his coffin.

Among the miserable looking beings we found asleep was one little fellow with an accordion for his pillow, not because it added to the comfort of repose, but that he might not be robbed of it before morning broke. Another individual had a worn-out pair of shoes under his head, evidently for the same reason; although we certainly should not have supposed them worth carrying away. Our guide told us that those who brought any food with them to the quarries invariably ate it up to the last scrap before they went to sleep, as they knew perfectly well that, if they did not, they would be plundered of whatever remained before the morning.

We now follow our guide down a steep bank to the kiln fires, which are burning furiously; the crisp dry wood crackling and blazing, and sending up clouds of thick white smoke in the dark still night. Lying in front of them in the open air, and out in the drizzling rain, is a black-bearded man rolled up in a dirty horse-cloth. He looks up as we approach, and, in reply to some observations we make respecting his uncomfortable couch, informs us that he is obliged to remain there to look after the fires, which have to be kept burning all through the night. He is one of the workmen belonging to the quarries, charged with this special duty, and in nowise connected with the tribe of vagrants who journey for miles to snatch a night's repose on the brink of these noxious kilns. Our guide next leads us into a kind of gorge or hollow overgrown with shrubs and small acacia trees. Gradually the channel gets narrower, the sides steeper, the shrubs thicker, and the road—in the middle of which we notice that an iron tramway has been laid down for wagons bringing stone from the quarries—makes a sudden descent. The next minute we find ourselves in front of the arched entrance to a dark gallery overhung with dense clusters of tall slender trees. Striking a light, we penetrate some distance into this subterranean gallery, burning lucifer-matches as we advance; but there is nothing remarkable to be seen in it, so we are content to take our guide's description of its extent. He informs us that the chief gallery is nearly a mile in length, in a straight direction, in addition to which there are numerous short branches. It then makes a deep descent and extends for a considerable distance farther. When the police come, as they periodically do at night-time, in a body some forty or fifty strong, and, after planting a cordon round the quarries, make a seizure of everybody whom they can catch within its circuit, the more experienced habitues, our guide informed us, invariably make for this tunnel, and secrete themselves in one or other of its many galleries until all danger of arrest has passed away. It was only on rare occasions, he said, that the police ventured to explore these subterranean passages, as a considerable number of men provided with lighted torches was requisite for this duty; moreover, they never thought it worth while to leave a guard to watch the entrance, as the chances were the men they wished to capture would sneak out with some of the regular workmen, and so escape.

The men who frequent the quarries, when surprised by the police, very rarely venture upon resistance; still, about eighteen months ago, some desperate ruffians, who knew well enough what their fate would be if they allowed themselves to be captured, seized hold of the first police agents who darted suddenly upon them, and tried to throw them into the burning furnaces; luckily, however, without success. When the police have scoured the quarries, they march their prisoners some fifteen or twenty abreast, with torch-bearers and police agents leading the way, and with other agents on either side and bringing up the rear. In this way the prisoners are conducted to the poste de police at La Villette, about a mile and a half distant, where they are searched; usually without finding a sou upon nine-tenths of their number. It is no uncommon thing to find less than half a dozen sous in possession of the entire party. At the last descent made by the police sixty-two prisoners were taken, of whom the eldest was sixty-eight years of age, and almost totally blind; he was known to have been a steady workman for fifty years until he lost his sight. The youngest was a boy of ten, who had been turned adrift in the world by his mother. Among these sixty-two persons were no less than forty-four who confessed to having been brought up to some regular employment, and these included an optician, a watch-maker, a printer, a florist, and a public letter-writer, besides members of all the more common trades. One man had been a valet de chambre, and on being asked how he became reduced to the ragged, famished state in which he was found, replied that he had lost all his savings by the bankruptcy of some individual to whom he had intrusted them, and had soon after lost his place through the death of his master, and had ever since been unable to obtain another. During the first few weeks he was out of place he sold his clothes, one garment after another, he said, to live upon the proceeds and pay his rent. When clothes and money were alike gone, his landlord turned him out of doors, and he could find no one who would take him in; he therefore went to the Carrieres to sleep, and lying on the bare ground soon wore out the clothes he had on, and thus he was reduced to the miserable plight in which he had been found. Among a party captured on one occasion was a man who claimed to be a French viscount. When asked, according to the usual practice, what trade or profession he followed, he replied that he shelled walnuts for the market people at the "halles." Another man, taken at the same time, said he had been a banker.

We now returned to the man in charge of the kiln fires, and entered into conversation with him. He informed us that the people who frequented the quarries usually left by four o'clock in the morning or earlier; at any rate, when the workmen arrived at five o'clock they invariably found the place perfectly clear. From what this man told us, it appeared that a sort of tacit understanding existed between the people connected with the quarries on the one hand and the vagabonds who frequent them on the other. The former allow the latter to remain in undisturbed possession of the place during the night-time, and in return for this act of civility the thieves and vagrants who profit by it never damage the kilns, neither do they ever carry away the more heavy tools which the workmen leave behind them.

Some time ago the proprietor of a portion of the quarries complained to the police of the unauthorized invasion of his property at unseasonable hours, which resulted in the vagrants being kept away for a time; but one night they revenged themselves by setting fire to an immense stock of fagots valued at 6000 francs, since which occasion they have never been interfered with. The same men assured us that a few years ago gangs of fellows used to congregate round the entrance to the Carrieres, and rob any workman employed there who was imprudent enough to sally forth alone. Men engaged at the quarries of an evening used also to be plundered of the bread and wine they had provided themselves with. Only a little more than a year ago a gang of fellows, he told us, brought a whole sheep, which they had stolen, with them to the quarries, and skinned, jointed, cooked, and ate up every scrap of it before daylight.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

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Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to
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For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
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To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26†

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.
ATALANTA.
BELLONA.
CELLA.
WM. PENN.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
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For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
226†] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
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226† E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

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The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

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PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin, $160 or $140; Second Cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
Including Railway Tickets, furnished on board,
First Cabin, $165 or $145; Second Cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
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The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:—
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Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; to steerage, $25 currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.
For steerage passage to [2 28†
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

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MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
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WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.

The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 2‡

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

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The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, July 25
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax)	Tuesday, July 28
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, August 1
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, August 8
CITY OF WASHING'N (via Halifax)	Tuesd'y, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, August 15
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, August 22

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90, gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York,
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9‡ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.
Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
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Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

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DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
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No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
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11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

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Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
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No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
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At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
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W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1‡

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1‡ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE.
FOR NEW YORK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.
Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs., gross.
Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.
Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.
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7 2‡ Pier 19 North Wharves.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

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BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4·30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M. in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travelers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester or Boston.
State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.
6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
FARE......$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children...$1·25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.
The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
G. H. HUDDELL.
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.
The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.
Fare, 10 cents between all points.
Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENton Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, July 18, 10 A. M	Saturday, July 18, 2 P.M

Sunday July 19, to Burlington Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, July 20, 12 M.	Monday, July 20, 4 P.M
Tuesday, " 21, 1 P.M	Tuesday, " 21, 5 P.M
Wed'day, " 22, 1½ P.M	Wed'day, " 22, 5½ P.M
Thursday, " 23, 2¼ P.M	Thursday, " 23, 5¾ P.M
Friday " 24, 2½ P.M	Friday, " 24, 6½ P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way; Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
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No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12‡

CARDINAL D'ANDREA.

A curious paper on the case of the late Cardinal D'Andrea, signed "Henry Wreford," appears in the new number of *Macmillan's Magazine*. The writer says:—

"For some reason or other D'Andrea never played any remarkable part in public, though he represented the Papal Court, I believe, in Switzerland, and filled various other offices. But his Eminence was a man of liberal and cultivated views, and that fact, as it was a bar to all progress in the later times of Pius IX, insured him the suspicion, opposition, and hatred of the Ultramontane element in the Court of Rome. The bitter animus which was entertained toward him displayed itself in a series of annoyances, but manifested itself more strongly when, in declining health, he requested permission in 1864 to leave Rome, and seek the benefit of his native air in Naples. It was the fashion among some to represent the Cardinal as a mad man. "E. Pazzo," said Monsignore ——, then a trusted minister of Pius IX, to me one day. Monsignore —— was, I believe, as honest as the sun, but being at the head of the Ultramontane party, he could imagine no other solution of the liberalism of His Eminence. Others of a more malignant, and perhaps of a less honest type, painted him in yet darker characters, and lost no opportunity of thwarting and annoying him. Until, therefore, he left Rome in 1865 without the permission of the Pope, the treatment which he received consisted of little annoyances, rather than of official and public hostile acts. Enjoying as I did for a long time the intimacy and friendship of Cardinal D'Andrea, I will note some of these circumstances, first, however, giving a report of his visit to Naples, and his manner of life in that city. It was in the year 1865 that under medical advice he left Rome for his native place, contrary, indeed, to the wishes and directions of the Pope, who, as he is infallible in all spiritual matters, assumed that he is equally so in all medical questions. Much was said at the time of his having left Rome clandestinely; his departure was represented by his enemies as a flight, yet he always maintained that nothing could have been done more openly, and indeed most people would consider that the publicity of a railway left nothing to desire. Immediately after his arrival he consulted the most eminent physicians of the place, both Italian and English, and as I have seen the certificates which they drew up, I can't bear testimony to the fact that they confirmed the opinion of other medical men as to the infirmity of his health, and the necessity of a change of air. 'I have resolved,' he often said to me, 'that my life shall be so open as to be above suspicion;' and again, 'though I acknowledge the duty of obedience to the Pontiff in all spiritual matters, yet as regards my health I think it my duty to follow the counsels of my medical man.' Notwithstanding these precautions, however, he was subject to continual persecutions and misrepresentations on the part of his enemies in Rome, among whom Cardinal Caterini was the most inveterate. He was charged with a disposition to separate himself from, or to create a schism in the Church of Rome. He was accused, too, of disavowing the temporal supremacy of Pius IX, inasmuch as he paid his respects to the Prince of Piedmont, the hereditary Prince of Italy. As regards the first charge, I can assert that it had no foundation. True, it is that men of all classes and opinions courted his acquaintance, and many indulged in dreams which were never encouraged, and never destined to be realized. 'Liberal' priests who were disposed to sacrifice the temporal power, and Protestants who were anxious to destroy the asserted spiritual supremacy of the Pope, continually surrounded him, as did also the true sons of his Church. All were received by him with courtesy, but to none did he give the right to say, what so many desired, that he was prepared to leave Rome and place himself at the head of a Free Italian Church. Undoubtedly he desired to cut off many excrescences which he regarded as injurious. His great wish was to restore that purity of doctrine and discipline which existed in primitive times, but I never heard him express a sentiment of hostility to the spiritual supremacy of the Pope. I believe that his own private conviction was that the true Church needed not the support of a temporal power, though he never gave the slightest aid to bring about such a result. All that he ever ventured to suggest to me was the desirableness of constituting a municipal and lay government for the Pontifical States, under the nominal supremacy of the Pope; and he certainly foresaw the time when even this must cease, and all Italy be united under one head. This he believed to be the inevitable course of things; though, as a Cardinal of the Church of Rome, bound by his vows to support the Pope King, he never raised his voice, nor in any way gave his aid to accomplish such an object. He often, however, declared to me in general terms that 'he had always been a friend of a united Italy.' Yet, despite the precautions which he had taken, his prolonged absence from Rome, and his residence in a country the Government of which was hostile to that of the Pope, awakened the bitterest feelings against him, and suggested continual and irritating attacks. He was first deprived of his allowance as a Cardinal, amounting to 600 scudi (about £1200) a year. He was then prohibited from exercising his functions as Bishop of Sabina and Abbot of Subiaco, while the funds of his Bishopric and Abbacy were placed in commission. Such treatment awakened great counter-irritation on the part of the Cardinal, who, it must be admitted, was of an extremely sensitive temperament. Several letters were addressed by him to the Pope, and published, couched certainly in strong terms. As time passed, and the injustice and cruelty with which he was treated became more manifest, his language assumed a severer character; still, in all his writings there was an evident struggle between a sentiment of respect for the Pontiff, and of resentment for injuries which cannot be denounced too strongly. On several occasions he expressed his willingness to return on condition of his whole conduct being subjected to the test of a legal and ecclesiastical examination. He did so shortly before the *fete* of St. Peter, in 1867, when, on the occasion of the canonization of so many saints, the Church of Rome made one of those gorgeous displays of magnificence which he who witnessed it, as I did, can never forget. To this and all other such demands, Cardinal D'Andrea assured me he had never received any official answer. 'I could not go, therefore,' he added, 'for some such an unpleasant scene as that which occurred between his Holiness and Cardinal Pentini would have taken place, and I might have forgotten myself, and expressed myself in too strong terms. I abstained, therefore, from presenting myself at the Feast of St. Peter.' The period of six months assigned for his return and unconditional submission would expire in December, 1867, and we had now arrived at the month of November. Fresh certificates, drawn up by Dr. Rammaglia, physician to the ex Royal family of Naples, and by other eminent men, were shown to me, recommending another winter in his native place as essential to his health. The sword of Damocles hung suspended above him. Toward the latter end of November I received an intimation from a trustworthy source in Rome that the Papal decree against the Cardinal would be shortly published, and I was urged to communicate this fact to him without delay. I did so on the same morning. 'What do you counsel me to do?' he asked. 'Your Eminence is a far better judge of the position than I can be,' I replied; but if you still acknowledge the authority of the Pope, and mean to continue your relations with the Church of Rome, taking into consideration your vows of obedience, and the disastrous consequence of disobedience, I think no other course is open to you than that of returning.' He immediately decided on doing so, and taking a sheet of paper, wrote to the Pope in my presence, giving me the letter to read afterwards. I cannot quote it now word for word, but the sense of it was this, that 'he had resolved to return immediately in proof of his disposition to obey his Holiness, unless the publication of the decree should render it impossible for him to do so.' 'Will you undertake to have this letter placed in the hands of the Pope?' asked the Cardinal, who feared that it might not otherwise arrive at its destination. "I think I can," I replied; 'I will do my best,' and it was dispatched on the same evening to a confidential friend in Rome, with a request that he would communicate to me its safe arrival and presentation by telegraph. This he did, and the Cardinal was immediately informed of it. At the same time, he told me that, not satisfied with writing to the Pope, he had also sent a telegram to his His Holiness expressing his resolution. This he did in order to anticipate the publication of the decree. On the following day a letter from my friend informed me that the Cardinal's letter had been sent through a foreign official medium to the Vatican, though I think now that it passed through the hands of Cardinal Antonelli, and that the decree had been published two or three hours after the arrival; that is to say, the letter was presented at 2·30 P. M., and the decree appeared in the official gazette the same evening; *Tantæne iræ*, etc. The case assumes even a worse aspect when it is remembered that the submission of the Cardinal by telegraph must have been received twenty-four hours earlier; time enough existed for deliberation, and this interval, instead of giving birth to sentiments of Christian charity and forgiveness, was occupied, on the contrary, in completing that system of persecution which had been so long practiced against his Eminence.

The publication of the decree, notwithstanding his declaration to the Pope that it might render his return impossible, did not, however, ultimately affect the resolution of the Cardinal, though, for a few days, it gave rise to some hesitation. 'What shall I do? What is in reserve for me?' were questions which he frequently asked. 'Do you think they will proceed to extremities with me, or shut me up?' Evidently great apprehension existed in his mind as to the reception he would meet with, and the conduct that would be observed towards him; and such was his dominant feeling up to the last moment before he left for Rome. He dreaded also the possibility of his being compelled to sign some form of recantation which his conscience would not approve. 'I will never do so,' he often and energetically said to me; 'besides, I have nothing to recant—I have never said or done anything against the Church; if I have anything to regret it is the having expressed myself in strong terms in writing to his Holiness, but my provocation was great. I was justified in doing so. No, I will never sign any recantation.' 'Your Eminence,' I ventured to interpose, 'will no longer be Cardinal D'Andrea when you arrive in Rome. You will then be surrounded by influences which you will not have the strength to resist.' Thus much I have written from my own knowledge; as to that which befell his Eminence on his return to Rome I can speak only on the authority of others—well-informed and trusty persons, however, be it said. One of the first efforts of his enemies was to procure his signature to a recantation of all he had written, but this he indignantly rejected. Another person was employed to effect the object, and a more modified form of recantation was presented to him, which he finally signed, it being understood that as a condition he should be restored to his bishopric and abbacy. This was never done. I will not dwell on statements which I have not the means of verifying as to how Cardinal D'Andrea was confined to his house for some time after his arrival in Rome—watched by spies in his antechamber—and for a long interval refused an audience of the Pope; these things were generally alleged; but it is undoubtedly true that the system of treatment adopted towards him was one of offensive and vexatious cruelty. Under such influences, and removed from the restorative air at the Mediterranean, it is not surprising that he gradually sickened more and more. His physicians recommended change, and that to Naples; but the self-constituted physician of body as well as of the soul would not permit it. 'I am dying,' said the Cardinal to his friends. 'I want fresh air, the air of Naples, but they will not let me have it.' And so he lingered on, week after week, until the public feeling was irritated by the inhumanity which was practiced towards him. To counteract this feeling, I was informed by one who was in a position to know, a *communique* had been sent to, I believe, the *Giornale di Roma*, saying that the Liberals had been spreading false reports as to the state of Cardinal D'Andrea's health, that he was well, and had been seen by many taking his drive. This article was never published, for death stepped in to contradict its assertions, and there was only time to withdraw it. I was in Rome while this victim of a heartless persecution lay yet unburied, and from those who were cognizant of them. I received the following details:—On the 12th of May he sought and obtained an audience of the Pope; the interview was described to me as having been of a most excited character, so much so as to produce evidently alarming effects on the Cardinal. At the close of the audience, his Eminence returned to his own house in a state of intense excitement, and passed a great portion of the night in writing to the Pope. Of the details of that letter I heard nothing, but it is probable that a subject which formed a part of the conversation of the preceding day, the withholding from him his episcopal rights, was introduced; be that as it may, the letter was reported to have been most severe in its character, and such as Popes rarely receive. It was sent to the Vatican on the morning of the 14th of May, and at midday the Cardinal went out for a drive. The carriage was proceeding by that long road which leads from St. Maria Maggiore to S. Giovanni di Laterano, when the coachman felt the checkstring pulled, and turning round, he perceived that his master was ill. Rapidly he drove him home; physicians were sent for immediately, but it was evident that the last scene of the melancholy tragedy was about to be enacted. A confessor was called in, and before the day had closed, while performing the religious offices prescribed by the Roman Church, Cardinal D'Andrea ceased to breathe. In Rome, as elsewhere in Italy, reports were rife of 'poison.' Such modes of accounting for sudden death in that country are by no means uncommon, but in the present instance there is no necessity for having recourse to such a solution of an apparent mystery, when another and a much easier one is ready at hand. In the same chamber in which the body lay was found a passport or permit to visit Sorrento, and afterwards Aix. Alas, it came too late. A cruel policy withheld it until it was useless, and until he was summoned before the high power in the presence of which regal and papal crowns are humbled in the dust. A post-mortem examination of the body of the victim has certified that the Cardinal died of tubercular phthisis and angina pectoris, thus in a few words summing up and certifying a long series of cruelties. His Eminence left behind him a quantity of valuable old plate, a library of 11,000 volumes, and a mass of manuscripts, which have all been seized. What his opinions were on religion and political matters the world will, therefore, never know."

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, NEW YORK.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, August 10, 1868 for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, New York so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz.:—

Section I. In the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

Section II. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hard-pan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office, (or similar written ones), which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, }
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868. } 7 16 20t

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.

The attending Managers are—
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1005 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.

The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·30 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and Intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10§

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—
9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express, due at 6·55 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
6·20 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.
9·00 A. M. Fast Express, due at 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Cape May, 9·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M., and 4 P. M.
Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.
Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).
Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5·15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.
4 10§

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.
Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.
Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 23] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

2 27† JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·35 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7·01 A. M. and 1·39 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30, 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·35 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1·00, 6·00 and	10·30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3	3·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¼, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES. FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.........$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail.........3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.........3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.........3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P.M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.
At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.
The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden. WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 15§ Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30, 4·15, and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·25 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE,

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·10 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Atco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Atco	6·25 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic,	
Leaves Vine street	7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 628 CHESNUT Street.

7 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.		
Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·20 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	8·50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.		
Mail Train	leaves Erie	11·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7·10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

111 ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

C. D. McCLEES & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO McClelland & Co.), Auctioneers, No. 506 MARKET Street. 11§

SALE OF 900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday morning,
July 23, at 10 o'clock, we will sell by Catalogue, for cash, 900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youth's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a general assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. [7 18 4t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
July 23, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor and chamber furniture, French plate mirrors, rosewood piano-fortes, made by Amberg; wardrobes, book-cases, sideboards, extension table, beds and bedding, fine hair mattresses, China and glassware, desks and office furniture, refrigerators, handsome Brussels and other carpets, etc. [7 22 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 3 ROSEWOOD PIANOS, FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES, BRUSSELS TAPESTRY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, CHINA, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning,
July 25, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of Superior New and Second-hand Household Furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, and dining room suits in oil and varnish, with wardrobes to match; also, office tables, book-cases, etc. etc. 7 22 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET Street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 stu th 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.
Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.
Leave at 6·15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·35 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.
Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.
FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.
FOR WAY STATIONS.
Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.
FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.
Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.
On Saturday at 7·45 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.
On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office, at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.
27†

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

United States Revenue Stamps,

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

NO. 103 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:

On $25.........TWO PER CENT.
From $25 to $100.........FOUR PER CENT.
From $100 upwards...FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Elopement Extraordinary.

A NEW YORK MERCHANT ACTS IN A SECOND MATRIMONIAL DRAMA.

"Burleigh," the New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, tells the following story:—

"Not far from where I write, one of the most extraordinary elopements has taken place, with a most tragical sequel. A merchant of standing and wealth had a family consisting of his wife and several children. The lady had great personal beauty, was very accomplished and intelligent, a capital housekeeper and earnest Christian, and greatly devoted to her family. Not far from her residence lived a lady of twenty-three summers, tall, coarse featured, and as unattractive as could be imagined. Her mother was dead, and she kept house for her father. The visits of the merchant to this house attracted considerable attention. It was known, however, that the father was generally present at the visits of the merchant, and the community was generally divided about the matter. Riding and walking succeeded, and the scandal became general.

"On Monday morning the merchant informed his wife that he was going to leave—that he was going to sail for California, and take the girl with him. Her father, he said, had given his consent, and agreed to keep the thing secret till after his departure. He told her that no power could prevent his leaving. If she kept quiet until after he was gone he would give her the house in which she lived, and $2000 in money. If she did not, he would go all the same, but would leave her penniless. He asked her to fix his linen, and pack his trunk, and have it ready by Thursday morning, all which she agreed to do. He bought a trunk for the girl, and gave her two hundred dollars for her outfit. On Thursday morning he left his home. While his hand was on the door-latch his wife told him she should remain just where she was, and take care of the children, and if at any time he wished to come back the door would be open to him. He went over to the house where the young woman was in waiting. He gave her father some money, and he accompanied the parties to the cars. On their way down the father referred to some expenses he had incurred in giving his daughter music lessons. The merchant handed him two hundred dollars, which he pronounced satisfactory. After the train had started, the old man told the story of the elopement. When some one remarked to him that the merchant would desert his daughter as he had his wife, he said that it was impossible, for he had never seen such love between two persons before. When he was asked why he did not put a stop to a step that could only be fraught with misery to all sides, he said that his daughter, when she told him of her intended journey, showed him a bottle of poison, and said if he opened his head on the matter till after she was gone she would poison him and herself too. And she would have done it, he said.

"The sequel to this affair is more than usually tragical. The parties sailed immediately for California, and for some reason not explained took the return vessel back to New York. They landed in the city, where the girl was left at a hotel, penniless. She succeeded in reaching this place, deserted, and sent immediately for her father, who visited her at the hotel. She agreed to go home with him in the morning. He called for her at the time agreed upon. He found her a corpse. She had committed suicide during the night. In the meantime the merchant had not been heard from after deserting the girl at the hotel. Ten days ago he appeared at the door of his own house. True to her promise and true to her womanly love, she threw the doors wide open and bade him welcome. Hidden from the eye of his neighbors and friends he remains in-doors."

Fearful Tragedy.

A MAN MURDERS HIS WIFE AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

The most terrible tragedy that ever was enacted in Peoria took place the other morning. A man by the name of Matthew Andressner shot and severely wounded his wife, and afterwards committed suicide. The facts in the case, as elicited by the coroner's jury, and from other sources, are as follows:—About eleven years ago Matthew Andressner came to this city and was employed as a fisherman, and four years afterwards married a daughter of Joseph Jaeger, who carries on a stoneware pottery in the lower part of that city.

Andressner went to Peru, where he had parents residing, though his wife did not know where he had gone. On Tuesday last he returned to this city, and remained around the town during the morning, showing to a number of persons a new revolver, which, he said, he had bought for a certain purpose. About noon he called at the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Jaeger, and asked to see his wife. Mr. Jaeger told him he could not see her, that she had finally resolved not to live with him any longer, and that an interview would be productive of good to none of the parties. Andressner conducted himself with propriety, expressed his sorrow at the turn affairs had taken, and left. In the evening he again called and asked to see his wife. Mrs. Jaeger met him and told him that her daughter was in bed and did not wish to see him, and repeated substantially what her husband had said. Andressner left quietly, and said he would call in the morning.

At about seven o'clock yesterday morning Andressner returned to Mr. Jaeger's, making his appearance at a side door. The family, or part of it, was at breakfast, and they asked Andressner to sit down with them. He refused to eat with them, and went into the front room where his wife had gone. They talked together for nearly half an hour. She got some money which she had collected of his debts, and gave him half of it, retaining the balance at his request. She also brought and gave him a shirt which he left there, and which she wrapped in a paper for him. During the conversation Mrs. Andressner told her husband that she could never live with him again. His conduct had been such that it rendered it impossible, and she hoped he would leave her and try and become a better man. He expressed penitence, but she said she had given him more than one fair trial, and had met with injustice and ill treatment every time.

At last she turned to leave; and, as she was standing near a bureau, he drew a revolver from his pocket and fired, the ball taking effect in her right temple, and passing out near the eye. She fell to the floor; and her mother, hearing the report, ran into the room, when he levelled the revolver at her, but the old lady ran out of the room, and he did not fire at her. A moment after, a second report was heard; and Mrs. Jaeger and some of the neighbors ran into the room, and found the would-be murderer and suicide in the last agonies of death, having shot himself, the ball penetrating through the right side of the forehead into the brain.

An Illustrious Trio.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, July 18.

Although General Grant formally declined anything like a public reception from either the citizens or public authorities of Leavenworth, he could not refrain from paying the city a visit, and in consideration of the kindness and courtesy shown him by all classes of our people, without regard to party, he accepted the invitation of the "Young Men's Leavenworth Club" to spend an hour or so of yesterday forenoon at their beautiful and elegant rooms. This intelligence spread like wildfire over the city, and the rooms referred to were speedily thronged by an eager and excited multitude. The General was accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sherman and Major-General Sheridan, all whom spent an hour or two in an interchange of kindly greeting with our citizens.

General Grant, accompanied by his illustrious comrades in arms, then proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, where the General was installed as the honored guest of Sheridan. Towards evening a throng commenced pouring towards the Fort. Carriages, buggies, horses, and foot—all seemed to have but one aim. Arriving at the Fort and reaching the agreeable quarters of the ever gallant and chivalric "Phil," we found there a perfect crowd of Leavenworth's fairest, bravest, and best. Of course everybody shook hands with everybody.

The band discoursed beautiful music, and the grounds about General Sheridan's house were finely illuminated. We came away at a comparatively late hour, and yet the arrivals seemed to be increasing rather than diminishing. Gen. Grant looks a little careworn, but is otherwise in the best of health. Lieutenant-General Sherman looks remarkably well all over. He is a soldier and a gentleman, without fear and without reproach. Both of the above-named distinguished gentlemen leave our city this morning, on the Pacific Railroad, and will go to Denver and Cheyenne direct. They will return to the States by the Northern line.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

DISASTER.

A Terrible Accident on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company—A Whole Train Passes Over a Chasm—A Miraculous Escape of Life—The Engineer Scalded to Death, the Fireman, an Employe, and Three Passengers Badly Hurt.

The Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, for the first time since its organization, met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon, by which they sustain a very heavy loss, and by which one man was killed and five others badly injured. The casualty occurred about one and a half miles below Haddonfield, the particulars of which are as follows:—That section of the State of New Jersey lying between Haddonfield and Long-a-coming about half-past 12 o'clock was visited by one of the most terrific rain storms that has ever been witnessed. The water fell in torrents, and in about one hour the entire country was flooded. The streams were swollen to an extent that alarmed the farmers.

On the location above indicated was a culvert three feet by five, about fifteen feet from the surface of the railroad track, and so great was the force of water that the structure was washed entirely away, leaving the rails and a quantity of soil which was held together by the ties.

The lightning express for Atlantic City left Camden on its usual time, 2·15, reaching the scene of the accident at 27 minutes of 3 o'clock. The speed of the train was about 35 miles to the hour, and this fast rate was the only thing that saved the demolition of the entire train and the loss of hundreds of lives.

The engineer did not notice on his approach anything unusual until he reached the western end of the culvert, but it was too late. On went the locomotive until it reached the eastern end, when the rails gave way; but it bounded on to the embankment, and went headlong for over a hundred feet, when it made a complete somersault to the right side of the track. It was followed by the tender; but the baggage car, containing several persons, was overturned on the left side of the track, thus saving a conflagration, and perhaps a fearful loss of life.

The smoking car bounded over the chasm, the trucks dropping into the abyss below, and landed across the track. It was full at the time, but fortunately but two passengers received severe bruises; notwithstanding that the seats were twisted into every conceivable shape, and the occupants thrown about as though they were foot-balls. The front of the car was dashed in by the top of the locomotive. The next car came along, the trucks following those of its predecessor, and landed alongside of the track. This was occupied chiefly by ladies, who showed the presence of mind to keep their seats until released from their uncomfortable position. This was accomplished with considerable difficulty, as both platforms were completely crushed in.

By the time the third car reached the eastern embankment the train had come to a halt, and the lives of its occupants were saved by the couplings holding fast. It dropped on the embankment, thus bridging over the chasm.

The scene on the exit of the first passengers was indeed thrilling. The engine was blowing off steam at a fearful rate, and the cars were working to and fro, and it was calculated that one of them would topple over the embankment, but it imbedded itself firmly into the sand, and afterwards served as a bridge for the passengers to walk over the wreck.

As soon as the men got out, they commenced a search for any that might be lying among the *debris*. It was not long before John Hutchinson, the engineer, was seen, and he was soon released, but presented a shocking spectacle, being frightfully scalded from head to foot. He was conveyed to a neighboring house, where the best of attention was given him.

William Hill, the fireman, was extricated from among the ruins, and he was found to be badly scalded. The section-master at Atlantic City, named Connelly, was crushed about the arms and legs, and slightly scalded. Both of these sufferers were also removed to the above house.

Mr. Fernley, a hardware merchant on Market street, sustained some severe bruises.

Mr. Lansingbock, residing at Broad and Cumberland streets, was injured about the head and body.

A Hungarian, whose name we were unable to learn, received injuries about the legs.

Both of the last named were in the smoking car.

Many narrow escapes were made, among which we mention the cases of George Ferris, who was on the engine; William C. Yates, the forward brakesman, who was on the platform of the baggage car; and Joseph Bartlett, the baggage master, who was at his post. Mr. Beecher, the conductor, at the time of the casualty was in the fourth car examining tickets.

As soon as the extent of the disaster was ascertained, messengers were detailed to White Horse and Haddonfield, and by that means the news was conveyed to the city. A train containing some physicians and a construction car, was immediately despatched to the scene. Drs. Wetherill and Runnell repaired to the house to which the wounded had been taken, and used every effort to ease the sufferers.

The freight train from Atlantic City arrived about five o'clock, and the passengers were carried to White Horse to await the 4.20 train from the same place. Having come to time, the sufferers were placed on board, and at about nine o'clock it started for Atlantic, which it reached at twelve o'clock. Messrs. Hutchinson and Hill were then taken to their residences. On the way down, Dr. Wetherell, Charles Custis, agent at Absecom, and Major Newbold of this city, were unremitting in their attention to the wounded, as were also the various officers of the road, including President Frazer, Superintendent Custis, Conductors Beecher, Boardman and Campbell, and special officer Caldwell. Indeed, too much praise cannot be awarded these noble-hearted men.

A large number of workmen were detailed to the spot of the accident, and labored all night. A bridge for the accommodation of the passengers of the various trains which are arriving and departing was soon constructed. This morning the work of removing the debris was commenced, and it is expected by to-morrow or Friday a trestle work will be finished. In the mean time the trains will all run as advertised.

We have learned by telegraph of the death of engineer Hutchinson, at Atlantic City.

It is truly wonderful that no lives were lost amidst the ruins of the train, it being about as complete a wreck as we ever saw. Had it been moving at a rate of ten or fifteen miles to the hour, the loss of life must have been fearful, for then the engine would have plunged into the excavation, which was some twenty feet wide, dragging after it the baggage and passenger cars, which were well filled, but, as it was, the engine bounded for some distance, and so great was the velocity with which it was proceeding, that it drew the bodies of the cars after it.

The scene in the smoking-car was terrific. Seats were taken from under their occupants, and the front part was in an instant filled with flying bits of wood. Several men were taken from under the seats, where they had been thrown by the force of the concussion, while a dozen or more were piled in the aisle. One gentleman was jammed between the backs of two seats, but was not much injured. Another was removed from under the door, while a third was extricated from the corner of the car, where he was confined by the pieces of wood. The forward brakesman, H. C. Yates, was standing on the rear platform of the baggage car and was jammed between the railing and the car. George Ferris, the section master, made the most miraculous escape of any. He was on the engine, and was thrown a considerable distance; when he picked himself up, he found that he had not sustained the slightest scratch. Joseph Bartlett, the baggage master, was attending to his work, when, he says, he was quickly lifted off his feet, and thrown violently against the trunks; and when the car had halted, they were piled around him. Strange to say, he shows no wounds. A lady in one of the rear cars, while standing at the water tank, was thrown to the floor, but received no bruises.

All the passengers were loud in their praises of the engineer, who stuck to his post until the last moment. He informed us that just prior to the overturning of the engine he opened the safety valve, thus preventing an explosion of the boiler. The sum of $137 was raised for him in the train.

The unfortunate man has been connected with the road for about eleven years, and was well known along the line as one of the most competent of engineers. He resided at Atlantic City, and leaves a widow and two children. This morning a proposition to erect a monument to his memory was suggested, and one gentleman stated he would start the list with a contribution of $20.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Annual Report of the Board of Control—Operations of 1867.

The annual report of the Board of School Controllers has just been issued in pamphlet form. From the report of Mr. Shippen, President of the Board, we extract the following concerning the cost of education:—The following tables exhibit the detailed cost of public school education in Philadelphia during the past year, upon the several bases referred to, so that Philadelphia may be compared with any other city which adopts one or the other of these principles of calculation. Perhaps the most just table for public examination is that which takes for its basis the average daily attendance during the year.

The following table recapitulates the total cost per pupil per annum, and per diem, on the three modes:

	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.		NUMBER BELONGING AT END OF YEAR.		NUMBER TAUGHT.	
	Cost per pupil per annum.	Cost per pupil per diem.	Cost per pupil per annum.	Cost per pupil per diem.	Cost per pupil per annum.	Cost per pupil per diem.
High School	$73·20	$0·20	$74·97	$0·21	$45·95	$0·13
Normal School	95·05	0·10	35·65	0·10	25·37	$0·07
Grammar, Unclassified, Secondary, and Primary Schools	14·91	0·04	12·92	0·04	7·73	0·02
All grades	15·1[illegible]	0·04	13·54	0·04	8·14	0·02

The average cost per pupil for salaries in the following cities is as follows:—

Philadelphia	$9·40	St. Louis	$14·66
New York	18·80	Pittsburg	16·43
Boston	18·76	Louisville	15·68
New Orleans	20·30	Springfield	15·77
San Francisco	20·81	Chicago	14·76
Cincinnati	16·74	Buffalo	14·76

It should here be remarked, that the average cost above is given for Philadelphia for the year 1867, and all the other cities for earlier periods of twelve months each; Chicago and St Louis, five months earlier; San Francisco, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Springfield, six months earlier; Pittsburg, seven months; Boston, eight months; New York, one year; New Orleans, eighteen months; and Buffalo, two years earlier.

As salaries have been increased generally during this time, and as, in Philadelphia an increase of 10 per cent. was made on the lower salaries, and 16 per cent. on the salaries of 113 teachers of the higher grades, raising the average cost per pupil from $8·24, in 1866, to $9·40, in 1867, there is a greater difference than is shown above.

In Buffalo, in 1865, per the last report received, the average cost per pupil for salaries of teachers, was $14·76. In Philadelphia for the same time, $8·24, or 53 per cent. of the Buffalo rate.

In New Orleans, $20·30; in Philadelphia, for same time, $8·24, nearly 40 per cent. of the New Orleans cost.

In New York, $18·88; in Philadelphia, for same time, $8·24, about 43½ per cent.

In Boston, $18·76; in Philadelphia, for same time, eight months of 1866, and four months of 1867, $8·61, about 46 per cent.

In Pittsburg, in our own State, $16·43; in Philadelphia, as above, $8·71, about 53 per cent.

In Springfield, $15·77; in Philadelphia, $8·81, 56 per cent.

In Louisville, $15·68; in Philadelphia, $8·81, 56 per cent.

In Cincinnati, $16·74; in Philadelphia, $8·81, 52½ per cent.

In San Francisco, $20·81; in Philadelphia, $8·81, 42½ per cent.

In St. Louis, $16·66; in Philadelphia, $8·91, 53½ per cent.

In Chicago, $14·76; in Philadelphia, $8·91, 60½ per cent.

In Baltimore, $17·77; in Philadelphia $9·40, 52·9 per cent., and some expenses are not included in Baltimore.

It will thus be perceived that Philadelphia has paid her public school teachers, per pupil in actual attendance but about one-half (46 to 60 per cent.) of what is paid in other cities.

Mr. Shippen is not well satisfied with the manner in which Councils do their duty towards the public schools.

"The educational interests of Philadelphia actually suffer for the many and manifold delays in the passage of the Appropriation ordinance, and we are powerless in the premises. During the past few months, in most of the schools of Philadelphia, the study of penmanship was suspended, simply because there was no appropriation for the supply of copy-books and ink. The other studies of the schools were, in like manner, interfered with, because there were no funds to justify us in a purchase of books and stationery. New divisions formed have been four months without a single book or slate, issued for them by the Board of Controllers. The foregoing statement is not made in a spirit of fault-finding, but as a matter of justification. It is not designed to imply for an instant, that the Councils of Philadelphia, as bodies are opposed to universal education, or that they purposely endeavor to impede this co-ordinate branch of City Government, because the community has reason to congratulate itself on many acts of liberality on the part of Councils towards public education. They have accorded to us one million of dollars for the erection of school-houses, and they yield us annually upwards of a million for the education of the children of their constituents, and in other ways they have evinced, from time to time, a just appreciation of public education. But we do submit that there is not sufficient deference paid to the demands of this Board, that this Board is the best judge of public need in respect to educational affairs, and that the time is at hand when some Legislative action is imperatively needed to enable this Board to carry out its measures without let or hindrance."

The number of pupils attending the schools during the year 1867 is shown in the following statement:—

Number of pupils at the beginning of the year	78,813
Number of pupils admitted during the year (including those promoted from lower schools)	55,386
Increase over 1866	2,463
Whole number of pupils registered during the year (including promoted pupils, each registered in two schools)	134,199
Increase over 1866	4,971
Number of pupils leaving school during the year (including those promoted to higher schools)	53,789
Increase over 1866	2,140
Number of pupils actually belonging to the Public Schools, December 23, 1867, from certified lists of names and residences	80,410
Boys, 40,733; Girls, 39,677.	
Increase over 1866—in 1 year	3,244
" " 1862—in 5 years	11,456
" " 1857—in 10 "	22,889
" " 1847—in 20 "	42,875
" " 1837—in 30 "	58,410
" " 1827—in 40 "	75,807
" " 1818—in 49 "	77,323
The number has doubled in 19 years.	
Number of Applicants waiting for admission	4,019
Average daily attendance of Pupils in all the schools	69,641
Increase over 1866	3,248
Average number of Pupils belonging to the Public schools in 1867 (estimated)	79,612
Average daily absence of Pupils in all the schools (estimated)	9,931
Percentage of average number belonging on the whole number of children between six and eighteen years of age	55·86
Percentage of average number belonging on the whole number registered (including double registries)	59·40
Percentage of average attendance on average number belonging to the schools	87·53
Percentage of average attendance on the whole number between six and eighteen years of age	48·89
Percentage of average attendance on the whole number registered (including double registries)	51·92

BLIND WOMEN'S HOME.—This institution is located at No. 1817 Lombard street, and is conducted by a number of benevolent ladies of this city. There is a store attached to the house at which the articles made by the blind inmates are sold. This noble charity is deserving of the support of our citizens. Contributions of money or fancy articles will be thankfully received by any of the following-named officers:—President, Miss Susan O. Neill, No. 1408 South Penn Square; Vice-President, Mrs. J. W. Crowell, No. 7 South Merrick street; Treasurer, Miss F. W. Stevenson, No. 2027 Spring Garden street; Recording Secretary, Miss F. Knowles, No. 126 North Eighteenth street; Corresponding Secretary, Miss V. G. Washington.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Interfering with Officers—Larceny of a Pocket-book—Assault on a Child—Larceny of Clothes, Etc. Etc.

—Philip Hoffnagle was arrested at Twenty-second and Callowhill streets, charged with being concerned in the rescue of a prisoner from an officer on Sunday night. Alderman Hood held him in $600 bail for a further hearing.

—Milton Hutchinson was arrested at Fifteenth and Thompson streets, for rescuing a prisoner from Officer Ridgway, last night, at Sixteenth and Savon streets. He was committed by Alderman Hood.

—William Search boards in a hotel at Fairmount Locks, sleeping in the room with another man. This latter gentleman has missed small amounts at different times; at last his pocket-book and sixteen dollars were minus as was also William. Policeman Frances arrested him at Conshohocken, and Alderman Pancoast held him in $600 bail to answer.

—James Gainer, full of parental affection and fire water, yesterday struck his little girl, two years old, on the head with a spittoon, fracturing her skull. He resides at 1648 Mervine street. Alderman Hood committed him to await the result of the injuries.

—Emma Ader was held by Alderman Hood for a further hearing on the charge of larceny of towels and clothes from a house in the neighborhood of Fifth and Thompson. The articles were found in her trunk.

—Josephine Blackstone stole a dress valued at $10 from a house at Seventh and Bedford streets. Alderman Bonsall committed her.

—Jerome Sullivan is held for a further hearing by Alderman Hood, charged with being implicated in the theft of a watch from Mr. Girard at Girard park, the particulars of which we gave yesterday.

HEARING BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—John Mooney, Daniel Carr, John McKenna, Patrick Keblin, John McVey, Thos. McVey, James Noonan, and Patrick McDevitt were arraigned before United States Commissioner Hibbler, charged with carrying on the business of distillers without a license.

Sergeant John Haas, of the Eighteenth District, testified he saw Patrick Keblin, John and Thomas McVey between 2 and 3 o'clock in a distillery on Salmon street, in a shed boarded round, the still was running, with fire in it; several hogsheads of mash were set; the three named defendants were working there; Revenue Inspector Wood and several officers were with him; one barrel of whisky was on the premises; Patrick Keblin said he went there to get whisky.

Officer Riley testified he saw the three men at the distillery. When arrested, Keblin tried to get away at the gate.

A number of officers testified to the above.

Patrick Keblin, John and Thomas McVey were bound over in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

Patrick McDevitt and James Noonan were next called. Sergeant Haas testified he saw Noonan brought out of a still-house at William and Spring streets. It was a frame building, and the still was in operation; saw McDevitt brought out from a hay mound in the same building.

Officer Dean testified he arrested McDevitt in the hay mound; two stills were in the shed, both in operation.

Several witnesses corroborated the above. Noonan was held in $1000 to answer, and McDevitt was discharged.

Daniel Carr, John McKenna, and John Mooney were next heard.

Officer Thompson testified he knew Mooney, and saw him in a still-house working at a still this morning about 4 o'clock; the distillery is at Edgemont and William streets; the still that the two boys Carr and McKenna were working is a Thompson and William streets.

Mooney was held in $1000 to answer. McKenna and Carr were held for a further hearing to-morrow.

Inspector Charles Wood, with Sergeants Lenz, House, and six men captured the eight parties named above, at about 3 o'clock this morning. The sum total of the capture was six stills and worms, and eight men. The property was removed in wagons to the United States Storage Warehouse.

RECORDER'S CASES.—As the boat was returning from Smith's Island, last evening, a difficulty occurred on board. John and Isabella Dunn insulted Mr. Kirby and wife. The latter gentleman remonstrated with Dunn on his conduct and received in return a blow, Mrs Dunn breaking her umbrella on Kirby's head. In the scuffle Dunn was thrown in the river, but fished out again, and, together with his wife, taken before Recorder Given, who held them to answer.

Samuel De Hand was committed on the charge of larceny, as bailee, of $51·33 from the "Free Sons of Israel."

FIRE.—A fire occurred about 7 o'clock this morning in the basement of Mr. J. W. Mitchell's provision store, No. 233 South Eleventh street. The origin of the fire is unknown. The burning of the stock created a great smoke, which damaged the goods in the room above. The flames were soon extinguished. Damage about $2000, which is fully covered by insurance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—A very fine programme is presented this week. Mr. William Carleton, the Irish comedian and vocalist, is a decided success. The *Devil's Auction* still retains the boards. The prismatic fountain is still in operation, with many new colors. The performance concludes with Lover's extravaganza of *The Happy Man*.

THE SURF HOUSE.—A few good, pleasant, and commodious rooms can be had by applying immediately to R. R. Thompson, proprietor of the Surf House, Atlantic City. These rooms front on the ocean, and are the most desirable to be had at the famous resort.

FROM A. WINCH we have received the latest numbers of *London Society*, the *Cornhill* and the *St. James' Magazines*. Mr. Winch's collection of periodical literature at No. 505 Chesnut street is unsurpassed for variety.

RECOVERED.—Deputy Marshal Sharkey has recovered from his late attack of sun-stroke, and has resumed his duties, though suffering somewhat from dizziness.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Wm. H. Ruddiman, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.—George Black was charged with the larceny of a Masonic mark valued at $28. The prisoner asked to have the case postponed on the ground that the charge was perfectly new to him, he having heard of it but ten minutes previously. The officer took down the names of some witnesses which he named for the purpose of sending for them.

James Fleet, charged with an assault and battery on his wife Mary Fleet, was found guilty. Mrs. Mary Fleet said that on Saturday, about four weeks ago, her husband struck her. She had been living at her mother in law's who told her to go away. She expected to be confined, and told him to find her a place to be confined in. He told her to go to bed and find a place for herself. After that he struck her twice. She is now in the Alms-house. The defendant confessed that he may have struck his wife, and that she had fallen to the floor. The District Attorney severely reprimanded the defendant.

Bridget Dinkly was charged with committing an assault and battery on Mr. Henckley's baby. A girl testified that she was riding Mr. Henckley's baby up and down the pavement, when Bridget came running out and pushed the coach over. The child was struck severely, it was blue, and its arms even scratched. Not guilty. The prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

John Jackson was convicted of the larceny of clothing, the property of John W. Gandy. The property was stolen from a schooner in the river, and was in a chest on board. Some of the clothing was found upon him. He confessed to Mr. Gandy that his partner helped him carry the chest away, and to the officer who arrested him that he had taken the clothing.

Ann Mallen, charged with larceny as bailee, was acquitted.

James Larkin was tried for larceny and receiving stolen goods from the defendant, Mrs. Sharp, who usually carried all portable things home from her store at night. She found her store broken open on the Monday morning after. Mrs. Sharp saw her things on board the defendant's canal-boat right beneath her window. The defense offered in evidence the good character of the defendant, and also that the articles were brought on board the boat by two boys to whom he had given a ride in his canal-boat, and who had found them on the tow path. On trial.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 107⅜; Reading, 95⅝; Canton Company, 45; Erie, 68⅞; Cleveland and Toledo 103⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg 87⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 110⅛; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 91⅝; New York Central, 133⅜; Illinois Central, 151½; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 55; Missouri 6s, 91; Hudson River, 139; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114⅞; do. 1864, 111⅜; do. 1865, 112⅜; new issue, 109⅜; 10-40s, 108½. Gold, 143⅞. Money unchanged. Exchange, 110⅛.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Cotton quiet at 31½@32c. Flour dull; sales of 7000 barrels at former quotations. Wheat firm; sales of 3500 barrels white Michigan, $2·58. Corn firm and 1c higher; sales of 26,000 bushels at $1·05@1·10. Oats firm at 84½@85c. Beef quiet. Pork steady at $28·25. Lard dull at 17¾@17⅞c.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING
and Card Plate Printing in every variety,
DREKA,
1033 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Proceedings of Congress This Afternoon.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, enclosing a copy of a letter from Brigadier-General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, dated July 20, 1868, asking a trial by court martial for offenses imputed to him in the recent report of the Joint Committee on Ordnance.

On motion of Mr. Howard (Mich.) the subject was referred to the Joint Committee on Ordnance.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) presented the credentials of Frederick A. Sawyer, elected as a Senator for the long term, and Thomas J. Robertson as Senator for the short term by the legislature of South Carolina.

Mr. Howard presented a remonstrance, signed by about a dozen members of the South Carolina Legislature, protesting against the admission of Mr. Sawyer to represent, etc., in the United States Senate, and claiming that he is not legally entitled to a seat. He moved that the credentials be accordingly referred to the Judiciary Committee with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Howe (Wis.) opposed the reference, saying it would exclude for a long term a representative from a State we have not had the pleasure and advantage of seeing represented here for years. He testified his belief in Mr. Sawyer's integrity and patriotism and argued that the proper way was to test his ability to take the oath was to tender it to him.

Mr. Harlan (Iowa) made a motion, which he claimed to be privileged, that Robertson, to whom there was no objection, be sworn in.

Messrs. Cameron and Howe contended that the proper way would be to first swear in Mr Sawyer, and then refer the protest to the Judiciary Committee for investigation.

Messrs. Drake and Howard held that the same rule should be applied here as in the case of Thomas, of Maryland, where the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Patterson, (N. H.) said he knew Mr. Sawyer as a native of Massachusetts, who stumped the State for the Republican party in 1834, and was then sound to the core.

Messrs. Pomeroy and Frelinghuysen called for a vote on the motion to allow Mr. Robertson to take the oath, saying he might be able to throw some light on the subject.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) had some objections, based on the fact that there were other Senators constitutionally elected from that State, and he produced what he stated to be the credentials of the gentlemen elected under the Provisional Government of South Carolina.

The motion prevailed, and Mr. Robertson came forward and was sworn in.

On motion, the documents presented by Mr. Howard were read, charging that Mr. Sawyer was engaged in blockade-running in 1862, 1863, and 1864; that he held office under the Rebel authorities during that period; that he was a member of a Rebel military organization in 1864, and that he was voted for at the recent election by members whose seats are contested.

Mr. Howard said these were grave charges, and in justice both to Mr. Sawyer and to the country, there should be a fair investigation.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) asserted that the practice of the Senate is to allow a Senator prima facie elected to take his seat.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) thought there was nothing in the charges to justify the exclusion.

The allegation was merely that it is credibly alleged and believed that Mr. Sawyer was guilty of blockade-running, etc., while in the case of Mr. Thomas facts were specifically set forth to show disloyalty.

Mr. Howard interposed, that the statements are accompanied by affidavits.

Mr. Conkling said he was speaking of the case as presented. He called for the reading of the affidavits.

The affidavits of C. C. Bowen, member of Congress from South Carolina, and E. Z. Mackay, of Charleston, South Carolina, were read, stating their belief in the truth of the allegations, repeating them, and giving the names of witnesses, who they claim can substantiate them.

Mr. Wilson attributed the opposition to the sharp contest between Mr. Sawyer and A. J. Mackay for the position of Senator, saying that Mr. Sawyer had been Superintendent of Public Schools of Charleston during the Rebellion. He produced an affidavit of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at South Carolina, testifying to the loyalty of Mr. Sawyer and explaining the circumstances connected with the charge in regard to blockade-running, to the effect that the only venture was one of less than $100, and was under the stipulation, which was complied with, that the vessel should not return with the proceeds to be used to aid the Rebellion. The paper also contradicted others of the statements made in regard to Mr. Sawyer.

Mr Conkling said he thought this paper fully met the allegations of the other. He denied that this body could question the composition of the Legislature that elected Mr. Sawyer, and pointed out the probable motives of the affidavit signed by the brother of the unsuccessful competitor of Mr. Sawyer. He contended that Mr. Sawyer should be sworn in at once.

House of Representatives.

Francis W. Kellogg, member elect from the State of Alabama had the test oath administered to him, and took his seat as a Representative from that State.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.), from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill to relieve Simon Cadey, member elect from South Carolina, from legal and political disabilities he having been a candidate for office under the Confederate Government.

Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) moved to amend by including Michael Hahn, of Louisiana, and John Nulledge, of Augusta, Georgia.

Mr. Mullens put in a good word for Mr. Cadey, saying that he was satisfied that that gentleman had within his bosom the burning fire of loyalty, but that he had to yield to the storming rage of secession.

After some further remarks the amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed by the requisite two-thirds vote.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) from the Judiciary Committee to which had been referred charges of official misconduct against Judge Busteed, of Alabama, reported that Judge Busteed desired an immediate investigation, but as it was impossible to enter upon it during the present session, the Committee recommend the adoption of a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate those charges, with power to appoint a sub committee to send for persons and papers, to sit during the recess of Congress if deemed necessary. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) obtained leave of absence until September 17th.

Mr. Broomall (Pa.) asked leave to introduce a concurrent resolution relating to a final adjournment.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) remarked that two or three weeks hence would be time enough for that.

Mr. Sypher (La.) introduced a joint resolution to extend material aid to the levees of the Mississippi, and to provide for the payment of citizens of Louisiana for Quartermaster's stores provided to United States troops.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), rising to a personal explanation, said:—I desire to say a few words relating to what I observe reported in the *Globe* of the remarks of General Garfield and others, with regard to what I said in debate on the passage of the Five-twenty bill. I find that it is all taken from the report of Secretary McCulloch which I had never read. I am therefore free to presume that that which those gentlemen quoted rather than said is a total perversion of truth. Had it not been introduced from so responsible a quarter in this house, it would not be too harsh, as then presented, to call it an absolute falsehood. I do not know that I should have taken any notice of what various papers are reporting, some of them half secession and more of them I suppose in pay of the bondholders. I shall not now undertake to explain the whole of this matter, as I am feeble; but I shall take occasion hereafter to expose the villainy of those who charge me with having said on the passage of the Five-twenty bill that its bonds were payable in coin.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Afternoon Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 22—1·20 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western, 38⅞.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—1·20 P. M.—Cotton declining; middling upland, 10⅛@10¼; middling Orleans, 10⅞@11. Corn declining; sales at 35s. Flour dull. Wheat dull. Pork, 75s. Beef dull. Lard, 65s. 3d.

Fire at Conshohocken, Pa.

CONSHOHOCKEN, July 22.—A fire broke out here at 9 o'clock this morning in the store occupied by B. W. Morris, which was destroyed along with his goods. The fire was caused by the explosion of a barrel of coal oil. Mr. Morris was badly burned, perhaps fatally.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Arrived, steamship Virgo, from Vera Cruz, and Commander from Bermuda.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Arrived, steamship Columbia, from Havana.

The Weather at the Seashore.

CAPE MAY, July 22.—The weather is hazy, with the wind from the South. Thermometer 71.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 22.—The weather is cloudy. Wind Southeast. Thermometer 76.

DIED.

[*For additional Death Notices see the Fifth Page.*]

HUTCHINSON.—Suddenly, on the 21st instant, JOHN HUTCHINSON, Engineer (Camden and Atlantic Railroad), aged 37 years.

Funeral at Absecom, on Friday morning. Friends are respectfully invited. (New York papers please copy.)

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Progress of Reconstruction—Provisional Government for Texas

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

A Provisional Government in Texas.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction Committee, composed of Messrs. Bingham, Farnsworth, and Beck, have prepared the following bill for establishing a provisional Government in Texas. It will be considered by the full Committee at its meeting to-morrow, and then reported to the House.

Be it enacted, etc., that for the better security of persons and property in Texas, a constitutional convention of the State of Texas, now in session under and in pursuance of an act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, entitled An Act for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, and the several acts of Congress supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof, shall have and is hereby authorized to exercise the following power, additional to the power heretofore authorized by law, to wit:—To make removals and appointments of all officers of the provisional governments of said State, to authorize its provisional Governor to retain and appoint registers and judges of election under said acts of Congress, which registers and judges of election shall not be elected to any office whatever under said provisional government, nor be candidates at such election, to organize and maintain constabulary force in said State to preserve peace and aid the execution of the laws. Said Convention shall have power to provide by ordinance for its reassembling from time to time, and for ascertaining and determining the result of the elections which may be held for the ratification of any constitution said Convention may adopt and submit to the people of said State.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That said Commander of said State shall give aid to the officers of the Provisional Government in preserving peace and enforcing laws, and especially in suppressing all unlawful obstructions or forcible resistance to the execution of the laws.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The Tax Bills.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—It is said at the Treasury Department to-day, as coming from the President, that the latter has not yet approved the whisky and tobacco tax bill. In consequence of this the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has not prepared the requisite instructions required by that bill. On the 20th inst., however, the House was notified that the President had approved this, among a large number of other bills, and entry has been made accordingly on the journals of both Houses of Congress.

Mysterious Meeting of Fenians.

BUFFALO, July 22.—A mysterious Congress of Fenian Senators from every section of the Union, assembled here this morning. The meeting was unknown to the rank and file of the organization, and speculations are rife as to the object. Senators Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati; Cunningham, of Syracuse; Harlton, of New Jersey; Finnegan, of Michigan; Gallagher, of this city, and other prominent Senators were present. General John O'Neil, President of the Fenian organization, arrived last night. General Spear, Commander-in-Chief, is expected to-night. The sessions of Congress are held with closed doors, guarded by armed sentinels.

A grand picnic of the Fenian organization is advertised for Monday next.

A travelling piano-tuner, named Rech, a native of Wurtemburg, fell from the third story corridor of a hotel this morning and was killed.

Peter Hughes, a sailor of the barque Gavas, fell through the hatchway of a vessel this morning, and will die from injuries to his brain. He has a wife and six children in Liverpool, England.

The Prize Declamations at Yale College

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., July 22.—The Yale sophomore prize declamations took place at the college chapel last evening before a large audience. Thirteen competitors entered for the prizes, which were awarded as follows:—First, to Sam'l A. Raymond, of Cleveland, O.; Thos. J. Tilney, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Second, to Carrington Phelps, of North Colebrook, Ct., and Charles McCreve, of Dalsville, N. Y. Third, Schuyler B. Jackson, of Newark, N. J., and Morris F. Tyler, of New Haven, Ct. The declamations were remarkably good, and reflected high credit upon the speakers.

The new plan can be safely pronounced a success; fifty-two applications to the freshman class have already been received, and thirty-three have applied for admission to the scientific school, nearly all of which will probably be admitted. The class of 1853 will probably hold a preliminary meeting at the College Lyceum on Wednesday. At 6·30 P. M., the members of the class of 1825, with their families, are invited to dine with Mr. Bond at his residence to-day.

From South America.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall, brings $463,927 in treasure.

Panama advices state that the revolution does not make any progress, and is supported only by its instigators.

A decree ordering the State militia to be increased to 1348 had been issued, to be distributed in the Departments of Aspinwall and Panama.

The Provisional President has command of the forces, who had started with a detachment for Los Santos to quell the disturbance there.

The draft in Panama had been suspended.

Advices from Bogota to the 5th state that Congress had adjourned. General Santos A. Costa had been appointed Minister to the United States.

There was no news from any other quarter.

Death of Engineer Hutchinson.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 22.—John Hutchinson, the engineer of the 2 o'clock train yesterday, which met with the accident below Haddonfield, was brought to this place last night, and, while being conveyed to his residence on Pennsylvania avenue, expired. The physicians state that he inhaled some of the steam which was escaping from the locomotive. A movement is already on foot to raise a subscription for the erection of a monument to his memory.

A Thunder Storm.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—A severe thunder storm is now prevailing south of this point, interfering greatly with telegraphic communication.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 22

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 City 6s, New	102⅜	200 sh Cata Prf	32⅝
$2000 Phil & Sun 7s	95½	100 do....2d.	32⅝
$1000 N P R 6s	90	100 sh Read R	47⅝
$1000 5th & 6th st R bs	90	100 do....s30.	47
$18000 Leh N 6s, '84	82½	100 do....s30.	47
25 sh C & Am....cap.	125½	10 sh Leh V R	54⅝
13 sh Far & Mech B.	128½	18 do	54½
12 do	128½	82 sh Fulton Coal	5¾

SECOND BOARD.

$800 City 6s, New	102⅝	1 sh Penna R	52¾
$600 do. New..ls.	102¾	100 do	52⅝
$1000 Read 6s '70	104	65 do....rec.	52½
$1000 Leh 6s RR l	88½	10 do	52¾
$1040 Leh 6s, '84	82½	100 do....66d.	52⅝
7 sh Cam & Am	125½	20 sh Read R....ls.	47⅝
106 sh Lit Sch R....s5.	44	100 do....s60.	46⅝
100 sh Leh N	21½	1 do	47½
6 sh Leh V R	54½	300 sh Cata Pf...ls.s60.	32⅝
9 sh 2d & 3d	56		

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, clear of taxes, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after August 1st proximo to which time the Transfer Books will remain closed.

7 22 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.